Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

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Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

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EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

THE Legislature will adjourn on the 6th inst.

MR. SHERMAN seems to be the favorite Presidential candidate of a large number of Republican papers.

EX-SECRETARY HARLAN is spoken of as the Republican candidate for Governor of Iowa. A good choice.

BLAINE continues to worry his opponents in the Senate. There are very few "bigger" men than Blaine in Congress.

GREAT speech by Dan Voorhees —"You jest let me alone, Roscoe Conkling! I hain't been doin' notnin'—it was some other man."

THE appropriation to build the Huntingdon penitentiary has been defeated in the Legislature. An effort was made last Wednesday to reconsider the vote, but it failed.

ONE of the toughest of office-seekers lives in Charlotte, S. C. He is only 86, and is a candidate for mayor. Peter Cooper was equally as foolish when he ran for President.

AND now comes the announcement that Ben, Butler will again run for Governor of Massachusetts. An exchange suggests that, to save capture, the Democratic party should put itself in a safe deposit vault at once.

FROM accounts recently received from China, it seems that the heathen Chinee cared very little about the veto of the emigration bill. Some of them regret that it did not become a law, so that they could retaliate.

PROCTOR KNOTT, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, has prepared a reply to the President's veto. The report embodies the Democratic line of argument. Mr. Hayes has had his say, and cares very little for Knott or his report.

A DEMOCRATIC county superintendent of schools in Illinois, having been applied to for information, wrote in reply: "yours is at hand conten noter & co Mr —— is the mon that I can hartley reckmend as a Good Agt rite to him yours."

ALL through the present Congress have the Democrats been manufacturing Republican thunder. Ben. Hill's last speech was so admirably adopted for a campaign document that the Republican managers have ordered one hundred thousand copies of it.

OF late there has been great activity in the cotton exchange in New York. On Monday and Tuesday of last week the sales amounted to the enormous total of 250,000 bales, at an advance of ⅛ to 1 cent per pound, which, in the cotton trade, is a very large rise.

THE committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the charges against Judge Harding, of Luzerne county, have reported to the House in favor of acquitting him. There was no danger of Judge Harding's conviction. The fight was made upon him by the friends of the late Judge Stanton, who because of incompetency, was compelled to doff the ermine last fall.

IT isn't safe to elope with another man's wife at Batavia, Ohio. A few days since one Allen, *alias* Story, decamped with Farmer Ackerley's spouse, and last week he was captured at Cincinnati, and placed in jail at Batavia. On Wednesday morning last a mob entered the jail, seized Story, placed a rope around his neck and hung him on one of the timbers of the bridge over the Little Miami river. After hanging a few moments the rope broke, Story dropped into the river and succeeded in gaining the shore, when he was taken to a hotel.

Secretary McCrary to Resign.

It is now decided that Secretary of War McCrary will resign his portfolio, and that he will be appointed by the President to fill the bench of the District Court of the United States for the Eighth Iowa circuit, which will soon be vacated by Judge Dillon. Secretary McCrary will not leave the War Department until September. If the Democrats of the Senate do not frustrate the President's designs he will make a good appointment in giving Secretary McCrary the place.

He is a lawyer of the highest type, and in preparation and manners eminently fitted for the bench. Indeed, he would grace the supreme bench of the Nation. There are few men who have risen as rapidly. In 1871 he entered Congress and served eight years, always distinguishing himself in matters of legal importance.

It is matter of great concern who shall succeed Mr. McCrary. Ex-Governor Hartranft, of this State, has been mentioned, but it is considered doubtful whether Pennsylvania will secure the appointment. If she does, we can think of no man who would honor the Keystone State with more dignity than General Hartranft. His training and fitness cannot be questioned, and the people of Pennsylvania would appreciate the choice.

WE understand that a member of the Board of Commissioners who is under more obligations to the REPUBLICAN than he seems to be grateful for, said a few days ago that if he could make a Republican paper out of the Millheim *Journal* he would not give a cent of public printing to this paper. We advise the proprietors of the *Journal* to see this man at once, and see if they cannot make a bargain that would make it pay for them to come over on the right side. Take hold, Brother Deininger, and we will whoop 'er up lively for 1880. Although this commissioner is actuated by the most ungrateful motives, yet we hope he may succeed. We would gladly extend the right hand of fellowship to the editors of the *Journal*, only asking that they would make it red hot at the lower end of the county.

THE Secretary of the Navy, speaking of the proposed visit of the Massachusetts to St. Louis, says that it is his purpose to try the experiment of building up an American navy; that, at present, our seamen are almost wholly composed of subjects of other countries, English, Irish, Germans, Danes, and almost every other nationality on the globe. They have no interest in our institutions, no love for the flag, and are generally of a very unruly class of men. The crews of English vessels are Englishmen, and so with the French and Italian navies. He now intends to see whether we cannot have a navy composed entirely of Americans, and thinks that the West can furnish just as good material as the States on the sea coast.

JACOB STAEMPFLI, the Swiss statesman, recently deceased, was a warm friend of the United States, which he served a good term as a member of the Geneva tribunal which decided England's liability for the Alabama claims. When the Swiss statesman was appointed a member of the tribunal he sent for all the papers and documents, and retired to St. Beatenberg, near the lake of Thun, where he remained in isolation until he had mastered the case and the English language. He kept his conclusions to himself, and surprised no one more than Lord Cockburn when he showed the arbitrators conclusively that England was wrong and ought to pay heavy damages.

THE Democrats are endeavoring to raise the necessary funds to distribute political speeches on the issues between their party and the President. No use; the skunk is dead.

Death of Mr. Garrison.

William Lloyd Garrison, one of the greatest friends of the negro people in America, died in New York last Saturday, in his seventy-fifth year. He was among the first who advocated emancipation for the negro, went to Europe to aid his understanding, and was imprisoned for publishing a newspaper devoted to the discussion of anti slavery. Unlike most pioneers in reform Mr. Garrison lived to enjoy the triumph of the cause to which he had devoted all his energies. On the 14th of April, 1865, the man who had established, thirty four years before, a struggling sheet, devoted to the advocacy of the unpopular and apparently hopeless cause of abolition, attended as a guest of the nation, by invitation of the Secretary of War, at the raising of the Stars and Stripes —at last the flag of an emancipated Union — upon the battlements of Fort Sumter. This was the real close of Mr. Garrison's career, and a more dramatic close than often comes to a reformer's life. "I began my advocacy of the anti-slavery cause at the North," he once said afterward, "in the midst of brickbats and rotten eggs. I ended it on the soil of South Carolina, almost literally buried beneath the wreaths and flowers which were heaped upon me by her liberated bondmen."

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondent.

May 22, 1879.

From a Republican standpoint, officers at the Capitol are going on swimmingly. Nothing could have been better for them than the extra Confederate session, had they ordered it for party purposes alone. The [illegible] blunder after blunder in rapid succession until there seems no limit to their capacity in that line. The very inception of the contest over the political measures in the appropriation bills was a blunder which the Republicans were not slow to take advantage of. It cemented the Republican ranks solidly and united the President and the minority in Congress so firmly that hereafter to the end of his term President Hayes and the party that elected him will act in co-operation upon every essential point of plicy. Forced by the Bourbonism of their ablest leaders to take rank State Rights grounds, and thrown back upon their unpatriotic record by the Republican orators, the Democratic leaders have gone on from bad to worse every time they have essayed to explain away ugly things and improve their reputation. Senator Blaine in his speech the other day brought up against Bayard and Hill and Hampton such damaging acts of their own that they must lose the respect of even their boon companions. The Bayard family were shown to have been copperheads of a deep dye, placing obstacles in the way of the war for the Union at every step. Hill was shown to have voted for the Georgia ordinance of secession, notwithstanding all his boasts that he had opposed that course and shed bitter tears over it. And Hampton was proved by his own campaign speeches to be a conspirator who is awaiting only a favorable chance to enforce State Rights to the point of disunion.

What will be the next move of the rebels? It is a curious if not an important query. Two of their bills to destroy the Federal power over Federal elections have been vetoed, and another will go to the President to-day or to-morrow to share the same fate. Another is in process of incubation to prevent appeals from U. S. Courts, which means the relief of all the bull-dozers and fraudulent whisky distillers in the South. Yet another measure, a part of the army appropriation bill, proposes to prevent any more promotions in the army until the confederates get full control in order to give them a chance to seize that branch of the service also. Various other schemes are on foot to destroy the vitality of the nation and to lift up the lost cause, many of which will be vetoed and others fall of their own weight. There are plain, unmistakable signs that the back-bone of the conspiracy is weakening under the ill-success of these plans, and it looks now as if the Democrats would conclude shortly to back down, pass the appropriation bills, and postpone the contest to what they hope will be a more promising season.

The Greenbackers and rag money Democrats have met with a damaging reverse on the silver bill. While the Republicans are not solidly opposed to silver remonetization and what is called the double standard, they are united against the communistic Warner silver bill as it was. Their steady opposition to it has been rewarded with success. The section allowing speculators to make money out of the Government to an unlimited extent by "free coinage," so called, was amended so as to make the owners of silver pay the difference in the price of silver bullion and coin as the price of coinage. This in fact defeats the dangerous feature of the bill, and the inflationists are greatly disappointed.

It is reported that the President has decided to forego his pet idea of keeping his cabinet co-existent with his official term, and will permit Secretary McCrary to retire, giving him the judgeship of the U. S. Circuit Court for the eighth circuit district made vacant by the resignation of Judge Dillon, who has decided to accept the new chair of law recently established at the Columbia University of New York. The appointment, however, is not to go into effect until September next, and in fact this report may go the way of all previous ones of a like nature. There is some talk that ex-Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, may be his successor. PHIL.

Additional Local Matters.

Decoration Day.

The decoration of the soldiers' graves in the cemeteries of Bellefonte will take place on Friday, of this week, under the direction of the committee of arrangements appointed at a meeting of soldiers, lately held at the office of Maj. Cheeseman.

The procession will form on Allegheny street, right resting on the north-east corner of the Diamond, facing west, at 2 o'clock p. m., in the following order:

Chief Marshal and Assistants.
Band.
Military—Co. E, 5th Regt.
Delegations representing the Sabbath Schools—10 boys from each.
Soldiers of the late War.
Orators, Administrator and Ministers of the Gospel.
Logan Fire Company.
Undine Fire Company.
Citizens of Bellefonte.

The chief marshal desires all the organizations that join in the parade to be in line promptly at the appointed hour. The procession will move at 2½ o'clock, and proceed directly to the Union Cemetery. After reaching the cemetery the order of exercises will be as follows: 1st, Charge; 2d, Dirge by the band; 3d, Prayer by Rev. John Hewitt; 4th, Ode by the choir; 5th, Oration by Rev. W. A. Biggart; 6th, Prayer by Rev. Wm. Laurie; 7th, Decoration of four special graves; 8th, General decoration; 9th, Assembly.

After the procession has re-formed it will move to the old Catholic cemetery, on Bishop street, where Decoration honors of a like character will paid to the soldiers' graves. At this cemetery an address by Rev. Father O'Brien is expected, after which those taking part in the ceremonies will be dismissed on Allegheny street. The graves in the Friends' and new Catholic cemeteries will be decorated by details made for that purpose. Contributions of flowers are earnestly solicited from all persons who have them to give. They should be sent early in the day to the room next door above the office of Bush, Yocum & Hastings.

By order of the Committee.
R. H. FORSTER, Chief Marshal.

Thieves About.

The residence of Mr. A. S. Valentine, on the corner of Curtin and Allegheny streets, was entered by thieves on Monday night and robbed of a number of solid silver knives, forks and spoons. Entrance was made through a window on the south side of the house. The thieves went to the sideboard and cellar, prepared themselves a meal under gaslight, put the silverware in a basket, went out the front way without extinguishing the light, and left the basket at the front gate.

The Gordon mansion on Curtin street was also ransacked, but at last accounts it was not known that anything of value had been taken.

This kind of work is becoming too common, and it is time that special efforts be put forth to stop it. The sale of fire arms will soon be brisk, and one of these mornings a dead robber will be found.

—Col. D. H. Hastings will be orator of the day at Milesburg on Decoration Day. He speaks at 2 p. m.

Another Fatal Accident.

The Millheim *Journal* furnishes the following: On Saturday the 17th a very sad accident occurred in Haines township, in the neighborhood of Moyer's Mill, which resulted in the death of Mr. Pierce Stover, son of Michael Stover. A party of four or six men, of whom this young man was one, were out chopping wood. They had just felled a tree of about two feet in diameter, which in its fall lodged upon another, where it hung for a little while. The men thought of course the felled tree would remain in the position it had lodged, but it started of its own weight or pressure, from the stump, where the butt still rested, and slid backwards for some distance, hitting young Stover on the breast and knocking him to the ground. The tree fell on him and almost literally crushed him. He was taken out by his comrades and carried home, but lived only a few hours after the accident.

—The Negro exodus from the South is rapidly playing out. The Genesis of the report, however, is doubtful, and Numbers may yet leave. We refer the matter to better Judges.—*Pittsburg Leader.* Whose Acts we hope will accord with Leviticus (the law).—*Altoona Tribune.* It will furnish the subject for many more Chronicles, for the negroes not discovering the anticipated Micah mine, will cease singing Psalms, send up Lamentations, and give it up as a bad Job. Just Mark it!—*Centre Democrat.* Gentlemen, there is another side to this question. If the Negroes would submit to the proper Judges, and heed the teachings of a good Ecclesiastes (preacher), success would follow. True, Cain cannot be raised as advantageously in Kansas as in Louisiana, but Timothy grows, all the same. It Luke's that way to us, at any rate; and we haven't had a Revelation.

—The law requires the Burgess to make a report each month to the Town Council, and pay over such moneys as he may have received for fines, licenses, etc., into the treasury. The failure to do this is a misdemeanor, punishable with fine and imprisonment. One would think that no Burgess could afford to violate the law, yet our present Burgess, Col. D. H. Hastings, is the first that has fulfilled the requirements of the law, or paid a cent into the treasury, since Gen. Beaver filled that position. We have this from a member of the Town Council. What have the delinquent officers of the past got to say about it?

—Last Thursday was Ascension Day. It is a festival of the Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal churches, kept in commemoration of the ascension of Jesus, recorded by the evangelist to have happened on the fortieth day after the resurrection. It is kept on Thursday, and the day is also called Holy Thursday. It has been observed at least since A. D. 68. In the fifth century Mamertus, Bishop of Vienna, instituted a three-days' preparation for this festival. This occupies the three days immmediately preceding Holy Thursday, which are called rogation days.

—The man who sits down on a bent pin may not remark that he has felt that Pinafore, but he certainly performs a comic hoppery. It is wonderful how Sechler's customers perform a first-class opera when they purchase their groceries and meat so cheaply.

—The eldest son of one of our citizens went bathing last Sunday in the planing mill dam, and was taken with cramp. It was only through the aid of his comrades that his life was saved. This should prove a warning to Sunday swimmers.

—Horatio A. Williams will soon commence the work of painting the Bush House. Two coats will be given it, and 113 gallons of ready-mixed paint will be required. The body of the building will be drab, with dark "trimmings."

—A large assortment of sections and repairs for reapers, and a large stock of farming tools, &c., at James Harris & Co. Do not fail to see them before buying.

—A. J. Cruse has a new safe.

TOWN TALK.

They say—

They say that the Bush House is the best hotel in town.

They say that we had frost last Friday and Saturday mornings.

They say that about thirty persons went west yesterday afternoon.

They say that our banks purchased most of the 4 per cent. certificates.

They say that Sechler's meat is far superior to anything in the county.

They say that J. I. Hagerman reported Clearfield county court last week.

They say that Lawrence Brown received twenty-four bran new reapers last week.

They say that Prof. Bauer is a success as a penman, and it looks decidedly that way.

They say that the German Reformed ministers who were here last week enjoyed themselves.

They say that Mr. Hoppes, of the Bush House, was under the weather several days last week.

They say that Joe Furey lost his market basket on Saturday. Was he on the hunt for smear case?

They say that Judge Orvis held court at Lock Haven last week and Judge Mayer at Clearfield.

They say that a good many young men have recently slid out of Bellefonte without paying their debts.

They say that a copy of Altoona's new paper, *Town Talk*, has reached us. So it has. It is a sprightly little sheet.

They say that Capt. Van Valin came to town on Friday and went to Philipsburg on Saturday to attend the military festival.

They say that Hon. John B. Linn will speak at Centre Hall on Decoration Day, and Clement Dale, Esq., will orate at Boalsburg.

They say that Postmaster Johnston sold $10,000 worth of certificates last Friday in exactly one hour. That was all he had on hand.

They say that delinquent subscribers to newspapers have a rough time of becoming reconciled with the Creator, and it isn't much wonder.

They say that the more money a man has the more he wants. We find that in our case we always want most when our wallet is empty.

They say that Mr. Holmes, who recently left Bellefonte for Altoona, is getting along first-rate, which will be good news to his many friends here.

They say that Penn Bigony, of the Bush House, went to Lock Haven last Saturday, thence to Williamsport and thence to Tioga county, returning on Tuesday.

They say that Cal. Haper, P. Gray Meek, Dr. Geissinger, Amos Mullen and others caught over 500 trout last week. They didn't have any "snake-bite" along, so *they* say.

They say that the ladies of the M. E. church have made arrangements for a strawberry and ice cream festival next Friday and Saturday evenings. Let everybody go.

They say the Burlington *Hawkeye* has changed from an eight to a four-page sheet. It doesn't carry so much head as formerly, but big heads don't always contain the most.

They say that Philip Teats, who is connected with Mr. Holmes, the dairy man on 10th avenue, can detect the freshness of an egg at once by its feel. So says *Town Talk*.

They say there was somewhat of a rush to the post-office last Friday when Postmaster Johnston recommenced selling 4 per cent. refunding certificates. We can testify to the truthfulness of this.

A FEW weeks ago Secretary Sherman went home on business, and many of the papers said that the fences about his farm were in a bad condition. Now the *Press* remarks that the fences of Ohio are in a remarkably bad condition. Senator Pendleton has been obliged to suddenly leave Washington to look after his dairy farm.

SECRETARY SHERMAN has formally declined to run for Governor of Ohio on the Republican ticket.

NEARLY all of the $40,000,000 of the $10 refunding certificates have been sold.

Spain is negotiating with China for the importation of coolies to Cuba.

Poetry.

THE CONSCIENCE AND FUTURE JUDGMENT.

I sat alone with my conscience,
In a place where time had ceased,
And we talked of my former living
In the land where years increased,
And I felt I should have to answer
The question it put to me,
And to face the answer and question
Throughout an eternity.
The ghosts of forgotten actions
Came floating before my sight,
And things I thought were dead things
Were alive with terrible might
And the vision of all my past life
Was an awful thing to face—
Alone with my conscience sitting
In that solemnly silent place.
And I thought of a far away warning,
Of a sorrow that was to be mine,
In a land that then was the future,
And now is the present time.
And I thought of my former thinking
Of the Judgment-day to be,
But sitting alone with my conscience
Seemed judgment enough for me.
And I wondered if there was a future
To this land beyond the grave;
But no one gave me an answer,
And no one came to save.
Then I felt the future was present,
And the present would never go by;
For it was but the thought of my past life
Grown into eternity.
Then I woke from my timely dreaming,
And the vision passed away,
And I knew the far-away warning
Was a warning of yesterday,—
And I pray I shall not forget it,
In this land before the grave,
That I may not cry in the future,
And no one come to save.
And so I have learned a lesson
Which I ought to have known before,
And which, though I learnt it dreaming,
I hope to forget no more.
So I sit alone with my conscience
In the land where the years increase,
And I try to remember the future,
In the land where time will cease,
And I know of the future judgment,
How dreadful soe'er it be,
That to sit alone with my conscience
Will be judgment enough for me.

SOWN IN TEARS.

Chill the air and hard the ground;
Not one ray of sunlight lieth;
O'er the moor with hollow sound,
Moaning low the cold wind sigheth.
Sower, break the stubborn soil,
Lavish in its furrows heaping,
Cease not from thy patient toil,
Sow the seed and wait the reaping.

Summer sunshine on the hill;
Birds on every green tree singing;
Shouts of joy the soft air fill,
Home the harvest they are bringing,
And the sower on the plain,
His long buried seed now finding,
Mellow heaps of yellow grain
Into golden sheaves is binding.

In the dark and narrow tomb
Costlier seed we bury weeping,
And enwrapped in quiet gloom
Leave it to the Master's keeping.
To the end we cannot see,
Faith her heavenly vision lending,
Unto God's supreme decree,
We in meek submission bending.

On our lives a constant chill,
Like on wintry landscape lying,
Ever falls; we trust Him still,
On his faithfulness relying.
Earth shall melt with fervent heat,
Time be but an ended story,
We our buried treasure greet,
Sown in tears, but reaped in glory.

—*Fannie Downing.*

Our Story Teller.

The Lady in the Blue Hat.

The Marquis de V. has an income of 200,000 francs a year. Hence the sun does not rise in his apartments until 11. His valet superintends the brushing of his master's clothes with one eye, and reads the morning paper with the other. The bell of the outer door rings, and the valet, after he has heard the voice of one of his master's intimate friends outside, finally consents to go and open it.

"I have been making a racket here for twenty minutes," said the visitor, Paul de L., bounding into the room.

"Monsieur did well to knock," said Celestin, the valet, following him with a slow, dignified step. "He might have rung till the day of judgment, for my servant was brushing my master's clothes, and I was reading my morning paper. It is remarkably bright and interesting this morning."

Paul explains to the valet that he has come to persuade his master to commit matrimony, but finds in Celestin a foe to his project. For Celestin is afraid that a lady at the head of the house will either dismiss him or give him something to do. So Paul asks to be shown to the apartments of his friend.

The valet knocks directly at the door of his master's bedroom.

"Who's there?"

"I, monsieur," said the valet. "I have come to announce the arrival of Monsieur Paul."

"Paul! Let him come in. Paul! he cried in a louder tone, "what are you putting on all that style with me for?"

"I have come to talk about matrimony," said Paul, entering.

"Matrimony! thunder!" cried Mederic, bouncing out of bed. "You go and order breakfast," he cried to the valet; "I'll need all the strength I can muster; as for you, Paul, don't lisp a word of your out-landish idea until we are fairly seated at the table."

"This looks bad," said the Viscount to himself.

"That's all right," said Celestin, the valet, casting a triumphant glance at Paul. During breakfast Paul fairly spread himself in cracking up marriage. He proved conclusively that it stood in the first rank of civil contracts, and was altogether the most admirable of the sacraments of the church. As he listened to himself he become infatuated with his eloquence; in fact, he soared at times to almost arguments with considerable ingenuity. After an hour or two of this sort of thing Paul exclaimed, "let's get down to business. We ought to have begun with it. I have a cousin who is a widow. She has such blind confidence in me that she is willing to accept any one I'll pick out as a new husband for her.

"I don't want her."

"She's a pearl."

"Not any for me, thank you."

"She's an angel."

"All the same to me."

"She's young and pretty."

"What of it?"

"She's rich and well educated."

"That's none of my business."

"Sunday she will attend morning mass at St. Roch. She'll be at the right of the pulpit, and she'll wear a white hat with blue trimmings. Go and see her.

"Not I."

"If she don't fix you at the very first glance I'll never say another word."

"You've already said too much."

"I won't stir until you promise to go there."

"Well—I'll go—but what good will that do you?"

"You'll be charmed."

"I'd like to bet on it."

"I'd be betting on a certainty."

"What's this treasure's name?"

"I'll tell you when you've seen her—that is, if the first sight does the business for you."

Mederic was at the church door at the time appointed, looked in, and saw nobody answering the description. But, as he turned away, he met in the church porch a charming woman whose hat seemed to him to be blue with white trimmings, or was it not rather white with blue trimmings? He saw blue gauze, white satin, blue tulle, and white silk capriciously tangled together—was this a blue hat? One needed to be more than a man to decide the question. The lady took a seat on the left of the pulpit.

"That settles it," said Mederic. "Paul is right. She is very good-looking. I'd like to know her name and where she lives."

"It seems as if that gentleman were following me," said the lady in the blue hat, as she entered a moderately pretentious house on Algiers street after the service.

Mederic learned from the porter's wife that the blue-hatted woman had been a widow three years, that her name was Arabella P———de B., that she had lodgings on the fourth flight above the basement, which, it must be admitted, was hard to distinguish from the fifth story. Almost before he knew it, he was ringing the bell of her apartments and had been admitted. As he waited he began to cast about for some pretext for calling on her. He decided not to mention Paul's name until forced to do so. At that moment the door opened.

"Madame Arabella!" stammered Mederic, bowing.

"I am she," replied the lady, who seemed even prettier without the blue hat.

After a prolonged silence Mederic began:

"I have—come—I have—"

"O, I understand," exclaimed Madame Arabella vivaciously; "you are the professor of German, and you have come on the recommendation of my friend, Madame Delattre. I beg pardon for not having aided you in introducing yourself. What hour can you devote to my daughter's instruction?"

"Any hour you like," he replied, bent on keeping up the romantic adventure even to understanding lessons in German, of which he didn't know a single word.

"Are you free from 9 to 10?"

"I am at liberty at all times—I would say, my pupils have already gone for the summer into the country," he replied, perceiving that he was talking like a fool.

"I can then, without taking much liberty, ask you to come any day at any hour?"

"Exactly so, madame."

"Madame Delattre has been paying you, I think, $10 for fifteen lessons. I will give you twice that for thirty."

"Your kindness quite overwhelms me, madame."

"To-morrow."

"At nine."

"Farewell, madame."

"Good-day, sir."

The Marquis bowed respectfully and went out.

Arrived at home the Marquis dispatched a note to his friend, Paul, telling him not to say another word, or to the lady in the blue hat without his permission.

Madame Arabella presented her little pink and white daughter, about six years old, to her "professor." Mederic kissed her forehead; made her recite the first chapter of the French grammar, and taught her a few words of the Flemish dialect, which they speak in the cities of French Flanders. These words, hard as rocks, raised the "goose flesh" on the lady in the blue hat, who assisted at her daughter's first lesson, dressed in neglige costume, which developed quite lusciously her exquisite beauty. He discovered that she was sweet as honey, and all who lived with her positively adored her. At 10:45 she was obliged to dismiss him, which she did, as she did everything, with charming grace.

At the second lesson he discovered that she had an arm whiter than SLOW, and a neck delicately poised on her breast and shoulders, and she came and went in his presence as if he were not a man. He was intoxicated with pleasure, in spite of a cloud which obscured his sky because she so steadily mistook him for a teacher of languages.

At the appointed hour for the third lesson his pupil had not returned from her bath. The "professor" was requested to wait. The lady in the blue hat was singing in the adjoining parlor, and he discovered that she had the voice of Patti, the method of Madame Carvallio, and the soul of Frezzolini. Pretty soon the little girl came in, the lesson in German began and the singing stopped. Mederic was already fond of his little pupil, but just then he could have sent her away to Peru, or even to China. His bad humor melted like snow before the sun the moment her mother entered the room.

At the fourth lesson the Marquis discovered that Mme. Arabella was well acquainted with matters which women are not in the habit of bothering their heads with. That Charles X was not the son of Charles IX. The next lesson proved to him that she had a fair tincture of geography in her education. At least she knew where the handsome crystal dishes that litter up the cupboards are made—that the manufacturing corporations at Lyons sell the handsome silk dresses, and the "India Company" beautiful laces. He discovered subsequently that she had the most delicate tact, for she asked him if he would not like a part of his pay in advance, since his pupils were all in the country.

"I have the money now," she hastened to add, as he forgot himself and stared at her like a lout, "and it will be more convenient for me to give 50 francs now than a 100 at the end of the month."

He also perceived with great pleasure that she had a taste for his conversation. After "lesson" was done, he sat hours together chatting with her, holding his little "pupil" on his knee. She even knew that there was such a thing as the Revuex de Deu Mondes in existence. She had elegant tastes in jewels; she loved the pictures of the best masters, had a passionate enthusiasm for whatever was good, noble and beautiful. All these discoveries overwhelmed him with pleasure, because he had the means of gratifying her most unbounded dreams.

He had reached the eighth lesson of his course; he was in the full tide of his successful effort to teach his pupil the Flemish dialect, when the housemaid handed her mistress a note which informed her that her friend had secured a German teacher for her."

"My slow-going friend," said the lady, laughing, "I am going to reply that luckily you didn't wait for her tardy letter of introduction."

"I have something to tell you, Madame," feebly articulated Mederic, who very well comprehended that he must hurry up the denouement if he did not wish his comedy to be changed to melodrama. The genuine professor was liable to enter at any moment.

"Good heavens! my dear sir, what is the matter? Are you going to faint away?" cried Mme. Arabella.

"Madame, I have a confession to make."

"A confession? To me?"

"Madame, I love you."

Then Mederic talked to her for an hour by the watch. He executed a thousand variations upon the same theme—"I love you." And what is surprising, his declaration was not idiotic, in spite of his loving sincerity. The lady was naturally disturbed, but she was too much of a Parisian woman to show her emotion.

"If I loved you, sir," she said, raising her beautiful eyes to his, "what would become of us. I am not good at constructing high sounding phrases. I will only repeat what probably you know now. I was an orphan when I married. I had a great name and a small dowry; and my husband was very little richer than I. I endured our moderate circumstances without complaining, but he guessed the trouble, and undertook to increase our means by speculations, which ended disastrously, so that when he died he owed 100,000 francs. I did not hesitate a second, to give up my small fortune in order to bequeath to my daughter an unblemished name. A rich relation settled an income on me on condition of my never marrying again. Tell me, sir, can I deprive this little daughter of those luxuries which are necessities to so delicate a child? I said, and I repeat, what would become of us, if I loved you, since you are dependent on teaching German for your living?"

"It is in that, Madame, that my crime looms up in gigantic proportions. I do not know a word of German."

"You have not even that resource?"

"No," said Mederic smiling, "but I have an income of 20,000 francs, which, perhaps, will partly make up for it."

Then he confessed everything—his name, his visit to the church and his talk with his friend.

"Doubtless," she said gayly, "it is one of my banker's friends, who persists in thinking I have done a fine thing, as the world goes. We live in a time so morally disturbed that they who do their plain duty are regarded as heroes."

Mederic went home intoxicated with joy, yet the lady had by no means said "yes." Still less had she said "no."

The Marquis found his friend Paul at his house.

"My dear Mederic," said Paul, "I have a confession to make. When I came here three weeks ago, I swear by my hoary-headed ancestors that I had the most disinterested desire to see you married. I had a pearl in my hand that I would have given you on the spot; but it is well to distrust your first thought, because that is only good—it is second thoughts which are best. When I found myself alone, I still said: "Yes, Mederic shall be happy. I haven't a better friend in the world.' But as I was walking along I began to reflect: 'Yes, I have a better friend now than Mederic—that friend is myself.' I returned to the beautiful widow's and begged her not to go to the church of Saint Roch, or if she couldn't possibly stay away at least not to wear the pretty hat she wanted to wear the first time for good luck. She laughed, she blushed, and laughed again. Then I mustered up my courage. I said to her, 'I love you, my cousin.' And so my dear Mederic, I have come to invite you to the wedding. But, now, take my hand, I have betrayed friendship. One word, however, I have come and come again several times in hopes of meeting you. I believed you had closed your doors on me, and I felt like taking offense, but finally contented myself with writing to you."

"I did not get your letter."

"I thought you were furious at not meeting the lady in the blue hat."

"I did meet her, and met her to such purpose that I am engaged to her and now ask you to my wedding. Only it was a white and blue hat."

"I don't understand it," cried the two friends in chorus, as if they had been actors at the Opera Comique.

"I want to own up," muttered the valet, failing on his knees before his master. "There is only one culprit here, and that's me! First, I told Monsieur the Marquis that Monsieur Viscount was out of town; second, I closed the door on Monsieur the Viscount. I suppressed the letters of both gentlemen. To be brief, I acted like a rascal, and what is harder to admit, like a fool. I wanted to prevent my master from marrying, and I was ass enough to put him in the way of it. If it had't been for my folly you two gentlemen would have met the next day after the fatal Sunday. You'd laughed a little about it at the club. Monsieur the Marquis would have retired from the affair as soon as he perceived the feelings of the Viscount toward his cousin, and there would have been an end of it."

"The rascal is right," cried Paul. "He has been the necessary obstacle which makes these things successful."

"Well," responded Mederic, "if my wife doesn't take a dislike to him, I'll keep him."

"Monsieur the Marquis does me great honor," said the valet, "but I am bound to leave his service. I have sworn to follow the example of my ancestors, who died bachelors, every one of them, and who never would consent to go out to service with married people. I most religiously keep the promise I made to myself."

Mederic married the lady with the blue hat; Paul married his cousin. The two households are perfectly happy, and there are plenty of children, too. Mederic has given up his German lessons. The little girl has an excellent teacher, but she thinks he doesn't begin to teach her as much or as well as her dear papa.

"I have been intending for several years," said the Marquis one day to his wife, "to ask an explanation; but we've always had something else to talk about when we've been alone. What kind of a hat was it you wore at St. Roch the first time I saw you! Was it blue or white?"

"Blue."

"Why?"

"Because I ordered a blue hat of my milliner. If I'd ordered a white one she would have given me the same hat, but it would not have been white."

Women Warriors.

It is well known that women played no mean part as warriors in the wars of antiquity, but it is not so generally known that they have often distinguished themselves for valor on the battle-field in modern times, excluding the memorable examples of Bodicea, Joan D'Arc, the Women of Limerick, etc. Yet there are portions of the world in which they are famous as warriors even now. The King of Siam, at the present moment, has a body guard of 400 women, armed with rifles and lances. When the invincible Dahomian army marched upon Abeokuta, in 1851, they numbered 10,000 men and 6,000 women. The women were placed in front at the critical hour of assault, and 1,000 of their brave were left dead before the walls.

The Spartan women of old, who strung their braided hair upon their husband's battle-bows, were not the first of the women of war, nor was Joan or Moll Pitcher the last. If Diodorus is to be believed, the Asiatic Amazons who were wont to hover among the mountains of Caucasus, not only learned to fight, but they monopolized the business. They strangled nine boys out of every ten at the moment of birth, and sent all the girls to the military academy. They drove their husbands and other masculine parasites to the caves of the earth; and when these gentlemen timidly emerged to break their prolonged fast, they were hunted like so many rabbits. The women marched to battle under their chosen queen, and overran and subdued the whole of Asia. They built Smyrna and Ephesus. They whipped Thesus, and put the Greeks to flight. And didn't the African Amazons of antiquity subdue the Gorgons and Atlantes? In fact, if the profane history of 5000 years ago is worth anything, the women of that day were accustomed to "strike from the shoulder" in a fashion that was really terrific.

And in later days, ferocious women of war have appeared from time to time. In South America, around the confluence of the Japura with the Amazon, the traveler Grellana, in 1840, found a well-equipped and powerful republic of women, whose fierce feminine army successfully resisted his European soldiers in battle. No men were permitted to live in the nation, but men of the adjacent countries were received and entertained with much hospitality in April of each year. At the beginning of the festivities, the queens chose their partners from the royal guests. The male children were drowned, but the girls were carefully reared for the army. The women built their own houses, killed their own game, made their own slight clothing, and found a "helpmeet" quite unnecessary. They had five temples of the sun, built of stone and gorgeously plated with gold. They flourished and maintained their independence for several hundred years, as is attested by the narratives of all vigilant travelers, from Orellana to Humboldt.

Several women received pensions for their services as soldiers in the ranks during the American revolution; and during the recent civil war, it is estimated that not less than 100 women fought in disguise as private soldiers. Some are known to have been killed in battle; the sex of others was detected by the surgeons who dressed their wounds; while at least one fought gallantly at the side of the man she loved, for four years, and finally passed in review with Sherman's army.

The Khedive's Harem.

Here in Cairo we meet the ladies of the Khedive's household, driving in handsome carriages, with running footmen. They wear the yashmak, or Turkish face gear, which has no metal nose cover in the middle. It is also worn very thin by them, so that one can see that some of them are pretty. The day before yesterday was the first day of Bairan, a great Moslem festival, something like our New Year's Day. On this day we are allowed to visit the three princesses, wives of the Khedive. We had been admonished to wear our best clothes, and, if possible, to avoid black, as the Egyptians are very superstitious about receiving visits from people wearing that hue. My daughter, fortunately, had a dress of lilac silk, which was not unsuitable to the occasion. I was obliged to appear in black velvet, modified by a white bonnet, which, though hastily improvised, had a gay and festive appearance. We were also told to wear all our jewelry, which was not a very laborious thing to do. So we went, and a row of black eunuchs stood before the door of the palace. Two of them helped us to alight. Having crossed the threshold, we found ourselves in a little world of women, where one man only has the right to come. Here cigarettes were brought, which etiquette required us to accept. A whiff or two satisfied our entertainers. We were presently introduced into the presence of the three wives, of whom the third one, also much the youngest and prettiest, spoke French tolerably. After shaking hands with each in turn, we were invited to take seats, and chibouks were brought us which reached from our mouths to the carpet. I wrestled with mine as well as I could, but by great good fortune it was not well lighted, and I only got one good puff of tobacco, which caused me to cough with some violence. Then we had coffee brought in porcelain cups, the stand for each cup being richly set with diamonds. Then, with profound courteseying, we took our leave. In the great hall below, several attendants brought us beautiful bowls of porcelain set with diamonds, filled with a sour-sweet, spiced drink, which we were afterwards told was sheerbet. These women also carried napkins with golden fringes. Then our carriage was brought to the door. The eunuchs helped us to get into it, our "dais," or footmen, ran on before, and we drove away.—*Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.*

Persian Ladies.

The bath is the greatest pleasure and luxury—we might just as well say necessity of life—of the Persian women. They spend a great part of their time there; indeed, the Eastern ladies regard the bath almost in the light of a religious duty. The bathroom in Persia is the temple, the newsroom, the drawing room, the concert room, the smoking room—all in one.

The women make appointments to meet there, and they tattle and gossip away their sweet hours, sometimes spending eight hours at a time in the carpeted saloon attached to it—where, in the bath, they tell stories, relate anecdotes, eat sweetmeats, smoke the narghileh (or pipe) and embelish their beautiful forms with all the fancied perfections of the East—dyeing their hair and eyebrows, and curiously staining their bodies with a variety of fantastic devices, not unfrequently with the figures of trees, birds and beasts, sun, moon and stars.

The day on which the ceremony of the bath rises into a high religious exercise, according to the Persian women, is the last Friday of the blessed month of "Ramazan," when, according to their special etiquette, they ought to dress superbly, and perfume themselves and put on their best ornaments, and go to the porticoes of the mosques.

There they sit down and stretch out their feet, and every one must light twelve tapers, and in doing so, care must be taken to lift the hand high above the head, so as to raise the vail, as if by accident, and thus display their beautiful faces. All the twelve tapers must be lighted by each maiden, and where one of the tapers is left unlighted, it is regarded as an unlucky omen. Further, it is not at all necessary that, in lighting the tapers, silence should be observed. On the contrary, lovely women should always let their sweet voices be heard. Such is the law of the Persian sages.

A short time ago a Danbury man had forty dollars stolen from him. The thief was subsequently struck with remorse, and sent back twenty dollars, with a note to the effect that as soon as he received more remorse he would send back the rest.—*Danbury News.*

You ought not to ask odds of any one. Like a blooded horse, all you have a right to demand is to be put even on the whiffletrees. After that show your mettle.

Facetiæ.

Footpads—corn-plasters.

A track is called heavy when the way is muddy.

Some people maintain that Byron was Shake's peer.

The best throw of the dice is to throw them away.

The somnambulist who strikes an attitude is trance posed.

A facetious correspondent calls the frog a Dutch nightingale.

Grass gets its dew—about the only thing in this world that does.

The bite of a dog will cure his bark, if the shot gun is handy.

Bachelorhood is a sickness which may be cured at any moment.

Lazy people cannot be cured, and they think they must be endured.

If a man waits too long for something to turn up, it will be his toes.

Josh Billings says the first requisite of a choir singer is the capacity to giggle during sermon time.

In a business way the man who always trusts cannot expect to be always trusted.—*N. O. Picayune.*

A longevity society has been organized in Michigan, the members of which propose to live 100 years.

The man who believes that he can move the world should begin by Wheeling, Virginia.—*Free Press.*

Brown says that a married man sometimes finds himself to be an April fool soon after the wedding March.

A gallon of strong lye will soften a barrel of hard water. A dozen little hatchets will have no such effect.—*Picayune.*

A Louisiana lawyer has a boat in which he sails up and down the rivers, offering his services to discontents here and there.

Physiologists have observed that men and dogs are the only creatures whose nature can accommodate itself to every climate.

Stick to one thing until it is done and done well. The man who chases two hares not only leaves one of them, but is pretty sure to lose the other also.

Lightning strikes the new wired barbed fence in Texas, and runs on it for miles. It is the best thing yet invented for stirring up statesmen who are in the habit of sitting on top rails while talking politics.—N. O. *Picayune.*

Chief Moses addressed the President, at a recent reception, in the Indian tongue, and the first word of his speech was Cugtunnequattakkullummewuttapesittukmettalletumquah. Secretary Evarts retired in agony of grief and mortification.—*Boston Post.*

The Camera Obscura.

One of the wonders of New York is Central Park, and the wonder of Central Park is the camera obscura "Octagonal." It is a little eight-sided building, surmounted by a small turret furnished with a movable lens. Directly under the turret is a table about five feet in diameter, with a highly polished surface, and on it the scenery of the park and surrounding country is reflected with marvelous distinctness. Even the country on Long Island, across the East river, is plainly visible, as if one were looking at it through a telescope.

The room will accommodate about a dozen people at a time. It is darkened, and the only light admitted enters through the lens and is thrown on the table. It is a most marvelous sight. One may see his friends in any part of the park. The slightest ripple on the lake, or the movement of the leaves on the distant trees, is vividly shown on the table, and all the varied and beautiful colors are preserved in the moving, miniature picture. Detectives repair to the "Octagonal" when suspected parties are supposed to be in the park. A man or woman sitting or walking within half a mile cannot escape the eye of science. Among the many objects to be seen are Masonic Temple, the Catholic Cathedral, the churches of upper New York, and the Palisades of the Hudson, each appearing in turn as the turret revolves. When one wishes to examine a particular part of the park, the superintendent gives the machine a turn, and the spot appears on the table, while the bewildered spectator thinks of Alladdin and his lamp, and wonders why, if the days of enchantment have really come, the magician does not transform the dingy room into a palace worthy of such splendid scenes.

"How is your son, Mrs. So-and-so?" said a female acquaintance the other day to a lady up in the West Division, the youth inquired after having left Chicago between two days last fall because of finding a pocket-book the proprietor hadn't lost. "Well, he is doing very well, indeed," replied the lady addressed, with true maternal pride. "I was a little afraid that, with his wild ways, he might get into trouble especially among such rough people as they have up in the Black Hills; but he has steadied down, and obtained an important and lucrative position as agent for a railroad company and he has sent me home lots of money. After all, the boy had a good heart; but isn't it wonderful! that one so young as he should get so important a position, and he a perfect stranger, too?" "I didn't think they had any railroad out in the Black Hills," said her friend. "Well, perhaps it isn't a railroad; all he said in his letter was that he was a road agent."—*Chicago Times.*

A Model Obituary.

A disconsolate editor thus bemoans his departed spouse:

"Thus my wife died. No more will those loving hands pull off my boots and part my back hair as only a true wife can. Nor will those willing feet replenish coal hod or water pail. No more will she arise amid the tempestuous storms of winter, and glide away to the fire without disturbing the slumbers of the man who doted on her so artlessly. Her memory is embalmed in my heart of hearts. I wanted to embalm her body, but I found I could embalm her memory cheaper.

"I procured of Eli Mudget, a neighbor of mine, a very pretty tombstone. His wife was consumpand he had kept it on hand for several years, in anticipation of her decease. But she rallied last spring, and all his hopes were blasted. Never shall I forget the poor man's grief when I asked him to part with it.

"'Take it, Skinner, and may you never know what it is to have your soul dissappointed as mine has been!' And he burst into a flood of tears. His spirit was, indeed, utterly broken.

I had the following epitaph engraved on the tombstone:

"'To the memory of Tabitha, wife of Moses Skinner, Esq., gentlemanly editor of the "Trombone." Terms, three dollars a year, invariably in advance. A kind mother and an exemplary wife. Office over Coleman's grocery, two flights of stairs. Knock hard. We shall miss thee, mother, we shall miss thee. Job printing solicited.'

"Thus did my lacerated spirit cry out in agony, even as Rachel, weeping for her children. But one ray of light penetrated the despair of my soul, The undertaker took his pay in job printing, and the sexton owed me a little account I should not have gotten in any other way. Why should we pine at the mysterious ways of providence? (Not a conundrum.)"

Wonderful Mirages in Arizona.

An imaginative correspondent, writing from Arizona, says: "It was only a few weeks ago, between Gila Bend and Maricopa, that I witnessed a most marvelous and exquisite series of transformations reflected by the phenomenon of mirage. The Sierra de las Estrela mountain had entirely disappeared, and in its place was a walled city upon the margin of a beautiful lake. All at once the city dissappeared; a castellated mountain rose in the middle of the lake, and turned into a palace, which, after balancing itself in the air, toppled over and sank into the bosom of the tranquil waters. Then arose a multiplicity of grotesque elevations, which rapidly assumed the character of fairy islets with lakelets within themselves; then, owing to the unequal densities and refracting powers of the adjacent strata of air, the islets became transformed into castles, cathredrals, buttresses, cubes, fortfications, and other rock systems of architecture, which only survived, however, to vanish on perfect completion. Again rose an object which resembled a magnificent opera house or cathedral, with the requisite descriction of gotnic windows, balustrades, imposing arches and domes, doorways and many colored lamps. This last picture gave way to an immense tube which appeared to be suspended in the air, until shivered into almost infinitesimal fragments, each of which assumed a variety of shapes with serrated borders, and soon vanished or became truncated below the horizon. Then arose an immense island, in shape not unlike Alcatras; again, it closely resembled Gibraltar, lifted in the air, all the while presenting as threatening an aspect as either of the above named strongholds. Then came the pyramids, and anon, the Casa Grande, precisely as it exists. fifty miles away. Presently a broad white scarf seemed to have been thrown over the last named elevation, yet permitting a formation not unlike the picture of the 'Rock of Ages.'"

EDITOR'S TABLE.

A WEEK or so ago, we received from the American Bible Society, of New York, two testaments, which, at the price for which they are offered, are certainly a marvel of cheapness. The treasuaer says the Society does not seek profit, but that we were certain of as soon as we learned the the price of the book. Only think of it, a complete New Testament, all nicely bound, for five cents; and another, larger and in more costly binding, for twenty-five cents! We have never seen anything in the line of books so cheap since or before we were, or have been in the printing business. With Testaments at this price there are none so poor that they cannot afford to read the precious Word, but notwithstanding their cheapness, they are offered to the trade at ten per cent. discount from the above prices. Address, American Bible Society, New York.

THE DOMESTIC MONTHLY.—The June number of this popular magazine will assuredly be warmly welcomed by the ladies. Its department devoted to fashions is unusually full, giving a *resume* of everything new and interesting in matters of dress at this season. The number opens with the usual review of fashions, presenting a full account of the prevailing novelties of the toilet, following which appear full descriptions of the numerous stylish costumes presented on the plate and by illustrations, and full articles on Ladies' Summer Underclothing, Children's Costumes, Trimmings, Millinery, Coiffures, Lingerie, Fancy and Art Needlework, and other topics; all of which embody the latest intelligence concerning the subjects. Most of these articles are profusely illustrated with fine engravings, and a superbly colored plate, showing several stylish street costumes, also adorns this number.

The literary contents are notably fresh and excellent. Besides some fine poems by Eliza Cook, "Howard Glyndon," and others, there are contained a continuation of Mary Cecil Hay's charming serial, "Her Three Lovers," an entertaining sketch entitled "Mildred's Resolve," No. 7 in Eben E. Rexford's instructive series of "Flower-Talks," together with the ever enjoyable Miscellany, chatty Small Talk, valuable Household Department, able Book Reviews, entertaining "Mosaics," etc., making a most readable and instructive number.

The *Domestic Monthly* is published by Blake & Company, 849 Broadway, New York, at $1.50 per year, including pattern premium. Specimen copies, 15 cents.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for May, republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 31 Barclay Street, N. Y., contains as follows:

Reata; or, What's in a Name. Part II.

Some aspects of the Present French Republic.

John Caldigate. Part XIV.

The Pathans of the Northwest Frontier of India.

The Life of the Prince Consort.

The Policy of the Budget.

Public Affairs.

The two serials occupy a considerable portion of the magazine. In "Reata" there is a marked contrast between the descriptions in the first and second chapters, but the writer seems to get somewhat confused when he speaks of the "Canadian vine, that most beautiful of tropical creepers."

The discussion on the present condition of France, and what can be said against and for the Republic, concludes that it is not a bad specimen of a Republic—as Republics go, and ends with some speculation regarding its future.

Quite a long description is given of the Pathans, a semi-barbarous people who live in caves or rude huts among the mountains of India. Their dress, mode of life, and characteristics are graphically portrayed and they cannot be very agreeable neighbors or subjects.

The fourth volume of the Life of the Prince Consort contains less of political and more of social life than the third. It is strange to read of the Prince and the French Emperor being anxious about their after-dinner speeches, and the Queen and Empress participating in their nervousness.

The Policy of the Budget refers to England's politics, and Public Affairs to her relations with the outside world.

The periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: *The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster* and *British Quarterly Reviews*, and *Blackwood's Magazine*. Price, $4 a year for any one, or only $15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the publishers.

A man and his wife can never agree upon what constitutes a tidy-looking room; a woman will grow irritable when she finds half a dozen cigar stumps sticking to the scorched mantlepiece, and he can't be expected to keep calm when he finds a bunch of long "combings" in his shaving mug.

The man who has never seen two women in Shaker bonnets trying to kiss each other has never experienced the rejuvenating power of a laugh that could throw him down and kick him in the ribs.

Miscellaneous.

Do you want to make some money?

If so, here is a chance. Competent Agents Male or Female wanted to sell the **Rotary Seive.** The most Convenient Article for domestic use, for the purpose designed, ever invented. Its scoops, sifts, weighs, measures and mixes. Also for straining Fruit, Washing Rice etc.

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DYEING.

Mrs. W. E. Shope takes this method to inform her patrons that she is now located on Harrison avenue, north of cemetery, Bellefonte, where she is prepared to do dyeing in the most complete and satisfactory manner. Old clothes made as bright as new.

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Physicians and Dentists.

DR. E. I. KIRK.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 10-16 1y

G. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, located at Bellefonte, Pa. Office in the Myers property, on Bishop street, opposite Graham's Shoe Store. 8-23

DR. J. D. GEISSINGER,
DENTIST.
A graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia, has permanently located in Bellefonte, Pa., for the practice of Dentistry in all its branches, including the treatment of diseases of the mouth.
Office: Second floor, Furst's building, North side of Court House. 10-31-tf

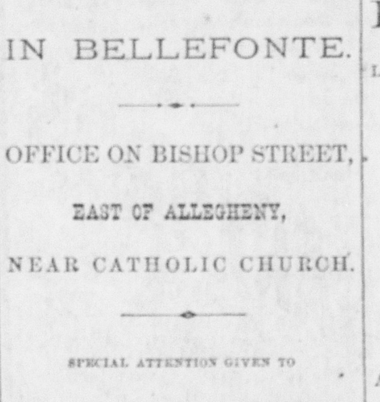
Dr. J. M. Lindsey
HAS LOCATED PERMANENTLY
IN BELLEFONTE.
OFFICE ON BISHOP STREET,
EAST OF ALLEGHENY,
NEAR CATHOLIC CHURCH.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVES TO
CATARRH, CONSUMPTION,
RHEUMATISM,
SCROFULA AND CANCER.
12-1f ADVICE FREE.

Miscellaneous.

THOMAS H. RHOADS,
is prepared to do
PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING
at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention.
☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. 8-12-1y

RAILROAD HOUSE,
Corner Front and Pine Street,
Philipsburg, Centre County, Pa.
ROBERT LOYD, Proprietor.
The best of liquors and cigars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best he market affords 251y

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, letters testementary having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Henry Pennington, deceased, late of Patton township, Centre county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present the same to
J. S. FREDERICKS, Fleming, P. O.,
JAMES CRUST, Filmore, P. O.,
April 25, 1879. 18-6t Executors.



Bunnell & Aikns.---Music Store.

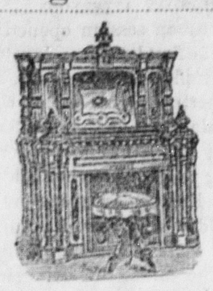
BELLEFONTE MUSIC STORE

PIANOS, ORGANS & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ALL THE POPULAR SHEET MUSIC.

Repairing, and Tuning Done in the Best Manner.

PIANOS.
CHICKERING,
STEINWAY,
ARION,
WATERS.



ORGANS.
ESTEY,
WATERS,
WOODS,
MASON & HAMLIN.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND ORGANS.

7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, - - - - - $150.00.
9-STOP ORGANS, 2 FULL SETS OF REEDS, ONLY - - - 55.00,—Regular price, $270.00.
13- " " 3 " " " " " - - - 75.00, " " 340.00.

This Organ has the Grand Organ Knee-Swell.

Second-hand Organs as low as $25.00. *Second-hand Pianos as low as $50.00.*
Violins and Accordeons from $2 Upwards. *Piano and Organ Instructors.* *Covers and Stools.*

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
SEWING MACHINES.

New Domestic, $30.00 — New Improved Singer, $22.50.
New White, 25.00. — New Improved Howe, 22.50.
New St. John, 25.00. — Second-hand Machines as low as $5.00.

AGENTS FOR E. BUTTERICK & CO.'S PERFECT-FITTING PATTERNS.

Orders by mail solicited and promptly filled. No agents employed. The buyers get the agents' profit. We buy our Pianos, Organs and Machines for Cash, and will give customers the advantage.

BUNNELL & AIKENS,
vol 11-8-tf Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after November 19, 1878:

WINTER.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia		11 55 p m
" " Harrisburg		4 25 a m
" " Williamsport		8 35 a m
" " Lock Haven		9 40 a m
" " Renovo		11 00 a m
" arr at Erie		7 35 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves Philadelphia		7 20 a m
" " Harrisburg		10 50 a m
" " Williamsport		2 20 p m
" " Lock Haven		5 25 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		4 35 p m
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia		11 45 a m
" " Harrisburg		3 55 p m
" " Williamsport		7 25 p m
" arr at Lock Haven		8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP. leaves Lock Haven		6 40 a m
" " Jersey Shore		7 14 a m
" " Williamsport		7 55 a m
arr at Harrisburg		11 55 a m
" Philadelphia		3 40 p m
DAY EXP. leaves Lock Haven		11 20 a m
" " Williamsport		12 40 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		4 10 p m
" " Philadelphia		7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo		8 35 p m
" " Lock Haven		9 45 p m
" " Williamsport		11 05 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		2 45 a m
" " Philadelphia		7 00 a m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport		12 35 a m
" arr at Harrisburg		3 55 a m
" " Philadelphia		7 40 a m

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Erie Exp. West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, and Sunday Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.
WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

WESTWARD.	Exp. A. M.	Mail P. M.
Leave Lock Haven	5 25	3 25
Flemington	5 29	3 30
Mill Hall	5 33	3 33
Beech Creek	5 46	3 47
Eagleville	5 50	3 51
Howard	6 00	4 00
Mount Eagle	6 08	4 10
Curtin	6 13	4 16
Milesburg	6 23	4 25
Bellefonte	6 33	4 35
Milesburg	6 43	4 45
Snow Shoe Int	6 48	4 48
Unionville	6 58	4 58
Julian	7 09	5 10
Martha	7 18	5 21
Port Matilda	7 26	5 31
Hannah	7 34	5 40
Fowler	7 40	5 46
Bald Eagle	7 48	5 55
Vail	7 53	5 58
East Tyrone	7 58	6 03
Arrive at Tyrone	8 05	6 10
EASTWARD.	P.M.	A.M.
Leave Tyrone	7 08	8 30
East Tyrone	7 15	8 37
Vail	7 19	8 42
Bald Eagle	7 23	8 47
Fowler	8 54	7 30
Hannah	7 36	9 02
Port Matilda	7 44	9 11
Martha	7 52	9 20
Julian	8 01	9 30
Unionville	8 11	9 42
Snow Shoe Int	8 21	9 51
Milesburg	8 24	9 55
Bellefonte	8 32	10 03
Milesburg	8 45	10 15
Curtin	8 55	10 25
Mount Eagle	9 00	10 30
Howard	9 08	10 40
Eagleville	9 18	10 52
Beech Creek	9 22	10 57
Mill Hall	9 34	11 10
Flemington	9 37	11 14
Arrive at Lock Haven	9 42	11 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1877.
Leaves Snow Shoe 7.30 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.10 a. m.
Leaves Bellefonte 10.20 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.
Leaves Snow Shoe 2.32 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.12 p. m.
Leaves Bellefonte 4.55 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 6.27 p. m.
DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*

Farms $400 to $1000 JOIN OUR COLONY
Maps and pamphlets Free. J. F. MANCHA,
21 4 Claremont, Va.

$1200 returns in 30 days on $100 invested. Official reports and information free. Like profits weekly on Stock options of $10 to $50. Address,
T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall Street, New York. 21 4w

$25 to $5000 Judiciously invested in Wall St. lays the foundation for substantial fortunes every week and pays an immense percentage of profits by the New Capitalization System of operating in Stocks. Full explanation on application to Adams, Brown & Co., Bankers, 26 Broad Street, N. Y. 21 4

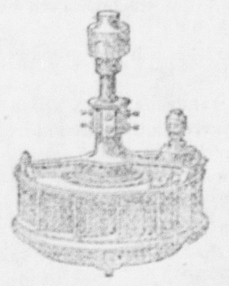
WANTED ONE SALESMAN for each State. Salary from $75 to $100 per month and expenses. References required.
LA BELLE MANUFACTURING CO., 33 Clark Street, Chicago 21 4

DELAWARE FARMS! Maps and catalogues FREE. Address J. F. MANCHA & CO., Dover, Delaware. 21 4

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & CO., Maine. 10 21 1y

Foundry and Machinists.

W. P. Duncan & Co.,



BELLEFONTE, PA.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

BELLEFONTE
PATENT WATER WHEEL,
STEAM ENGINES,
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
ROLLING MILL
AND
Grist Mill Machinery.
5 46a812-tf

Jewelry.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO
902 CHESTNUT ST. 902
PHILADELPHIA,
Jewelry, Silverware, Watches, Fancy Goods
HOLIDAY ASSORTMENT NOW READY.

Advertising Agencies.

TO ADVERTISERS.

George P. Rowell & Co.'s
SELECT LIST
—OF—
LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.

Many persons suppose this list to be composed of Cheap, low-priced newspapers. The fact is quite otherwise. The Catalogue states exactly what the papers are. When the name of a paper is printed in FULL FACE TYPE it is in every instance the BEST paper in the place. When printed in CAPITALS it is the ONLY paper in the place. When printed in roman letters it is neither the best nor the only paper, but is usually a very good one, notwithstanding. The list gives the population of every town, and the circulation of every paper. It is not a CO-OPERATIVE LIST. It is not a CHEAP LIST. At the foot of the catalogue for each State the important towns which are not covered by the list are enumerated. It is an HONEST LIST. The rates charged for advertising are barely one-fifth the publisher's schedule. The price for one inch four weeks in the entire list is $655. The regular rates of the papers for the same space and time are $3,136 35. The list includes 970 newspapers, of which 165 are issued daily and 807 weekly. They are located in 825 different cities and towns, of which 22 are State Capitals, 328 places of over 5,000 population, and 441 County seats. Lists sent on application. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., (Printing House Square) New York. 10 33 1y

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
ADVERTISING
To Reach Readers Outside of the Large Cities.

OVER 1000 NEWSPAPERS DIVIDED INTO SIX DIFFERENT LISTS.

Advertisements received for one or more lists. For catalogues containing names of papers, and other information and for estimates, address
BEALS & FOSTER,
10 33 1y 10 Spruce St., New York

Miscellaneous.

PATENTS

OBTAINED for Inventors, in the United States, Canada, and Europe, at reduced rates. With our principal Office located in Washington, directly opposite the United States Patent Office, we are able to attend to all Patent Business with greater promptness and despatch and less cost, than other patent attorneys, who are at a distance from Washington, and who have, therefore, to employ "associate attorneys." We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide for obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents and other valuable matter. We refer to the German-American National Bank, Washington, D. C.; the Royal Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish Legations, at Washington; Hon. Joseph Casey, late Chief Justice U. S. Court of Claims; to the Officials of the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Members of Congress from every State.
Address, LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C. 17-4f

WANTED!! A YOUNG MAN who can control the Boot and Shoe Business in this county. Address with references, J. H. VAN FASSEN, 500 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19 4t

SIX CORD
ENDORSED BY OVER THIRTY SEWING MACHINE EXHIBITORS AT THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE,
Paris, 1878
AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876,
As being "Very STRONG, SMOOTH, and EXCELLENT THREAD."
TRY IT
S.F.T.
ESTABLISHED 1856.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY BY USING
MANUFACTURED AT MOUNT HOLLY, N.J.
STUART & BRO (LIMITED) AGENTS S. NY & PHILA
TRY IT
SEMPLE'S SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON
MEDALS AWARDED
PARIS. PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK & BOSTON.
SOFT FINISH

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania, by

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin' this tp'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses, and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

Centre County S. S. Convention.

The eleventh annual convention of the Centre County Sabbath School Association opened its first session in Union Hall, Madisonburg, on Wednesday evening, May 21st, 1879, at half-past seven, President Austin Curtin in the chair. After the usual devotional exercises, the President made an appropriate address, congratulating the audience on the large attendance at the opening session and for the prospects of having an interesting and instructive convention. Rev. J. B. Shaver, of Milesburg, opened the discussion of the first subject on the programme, viz., "The Branches of Instruction to be taught in a Sabbath School," and spoke in reference to 1st, those cranches which relate to Christian knowledge; 2d, those that relate to Christian experience; 3d, those that relate to Christian work. The children should be taught those things which will make them better men and women in after years, and prepare them to occupy positions of trust and responsibility in the church and state. Other speakers followed with five minute talks.

The audience joined in singing a familiar hymn, after which Rev. S. E. Furst, of Bellefonte, spoke on the subject "The objects to be secured by instruction in the Sabbath-school, among which are occupation, knowledge and salvation. The child being sent to Sabbath-school finds food for thought, and in that sense, occupation as taught in the Sunday school gives nobler tendencies, and educates the child for a nobler position in the church and the state. Rev. John Tomlinson spoke on the same subject in the German language, presenting his views in a clear and interesting manner. The subject was further discussed by Revs. J. B. Akers and R. Crittenden, and Messrs. John Rishel and H. L. Harvey.

The convention adjourned for the evening with the benediction by Rev. J. B. Akers.

Thursday morning.—A prayer and praise meeting was held at 8.30 A. M., conducted by Rev. S. E. Furst. At 9 o'clock the regular exercises began. The President announced the following committees.

Resolutions.—Revs. R. Crittenden, John Tomlinson, Messrs. Fred Kurtz, H. L. Harvey and G. D. Danley.

Nomination of officers.—Revs. J. B. Shaver, J. B. Akers, F. Aurand, Messrs. P. W. Barnhart, Samuel Gramley and John Hoy, Jr.

Place of next meeting.—Rev. Furst and Messrs. Bartges, Lucas, Nichols, Rishel and Miller.

The subject, "The work of instruction in the Sabbath-school," was opened by Rev. J. B. Akers. The teacher should teach those things that are of interest here and hereafter. The teacher needs to study the word of God, and show himself an example to his class, both in school and out of school. A number of gentlemen followed with short talks.

Rev. Stover spoke on the subject, "A teacher's best helps in Bible study," showing the different methods by which a teacher can interest a class, and how the lessons of instruction may be impressed on the youthful mind.

Rev. Cronce, of Clinton county, sang a piece, entitled "Scatter Seeds of Kindness."

The last subject of the forenoon session, "Methods of Instruction in a Sabbath-school," was opened by Rev. J. B. Akers, giving some practical suggestions as to the proper mode of instructing a class. He was followed by Rev. Tomlinson, who spoke on the same subject in the German language.

At 11.30 a business meeting was held, and at 12 o'clock the convention adjourned with the benediction by Rev. Tomlinson.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The afternoon session opened at 2 oclock. The first hour was devoted to a young people's meeting. Mr. S. K. Faust, superintendent of the Union school at Madisonburg, conducted an interesting Sabbath-school exercise. The young people were then addressed in the English language by Dr. James Calder and Rev. F. Aurand and by the Rev. Tomlinson in the German, the addresses being interspersed with singing suitable for the young.

Rev. S. E. Furst opened the subject, "The sure way of escaping the evils of intemperance." He was followed in his remarks by Revs. Biggart and Crittenden.

Rev. J. B. Shaver, as chairman of the committee on nominations, reported the following list of officers for the ensuing year: President, Austin Curtin; Recording Secretary, Clement Dale; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. W. A. Biggart; Treasurer, Alfred Nichols; Executive Committee, Rev. S. E. Furst, Rev. James M. Smith, S. D. Gray, H. L. Harvey, George Gray and J. Wesley Gephart.

The chairman of the committee appointed to fix the place for holding the next convention reported that Bellefonte had been selected by unanimous vote.

A collection was taken up, amounting to $5.40.

Adjourned with the benediction by Rev. Cronce.

THURSDAY EVENING.

The convention opened at half-past seven o'clock. The session was opened with prayer by Rev. W. A. Biggart. The treasurer made a report of the finances of the Association, which showed that there was not sufficient money in his hands to pay the expenses of the convention. An appeal was made to the delegates present, and the sum of twenty-three dollars was raised in a few minutes, besides several dollars were pledged by the superintendents, which was sufficient to pay all the indebtedness of the Association and leave some money in the treasury.

The question box was opened. The questions were read by the Secretary and answered by different members of the convention. The last question on the programme, "The benefits of Sabbath-school instruction," was discussed by Revs. Stover and Biggart.

The chairman of the committee on resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, That we gratefully record our high appreciation of the wisdom, patience, industry, skill and faith which have characterized the work of the International Lesson Committee, a work without precedent, encompassed with many difficulties, and vitally involving the best interests of the church of Christ.

Resolved, That in view of the mighty results already attained through this system of Bible study, we confidently anticipate still greater results of good, through the blessing of God, in the years to come.

Resolved, That in view of the vast amount of Sabbath desecration there is by running trains, operating furnaces, lime kilns, etc., we will do all in our power to arrest this growing evil and by precept and example insist upon the sacred obligations of the Christian Sabbath.

Resolved, That as temperance is a constituent part of Christianity, we hereby again strongly urge the importance of this virtue upon all our Sabbath-schools as one that should be constantly presented by example as well as by precept; and, further, for many mighty considerations, we do most affectionately and earnestly counsel all the members of our Sabbath-schools to abstain from the use of tobacco in all its forms.

Resolved, That we return our thanks to the proprietors of the several newspapers of the county for their very cheerful co-operation in publishing notices of this convention, and other matters of interest connected with the work of our Association.

Resolved, That we hereby tender to the citizens of Madisonburg our grateful thanks for their kind entertainment and generous hospitality extended to the members of this convention during the present session; also, to the trustees of Union Hall, and to the members of of the choir, for their exellent assistance in the service of song.

The convention adjourned to meet in Bellefonte at such time as the Executive Committee shall arrange.

We have endeavored to give, in as brief a form as possible, some of the important parts of the exercises, but for want of space we have been compelled to omit many that would be well worthy of our mention. The attendance was unusually large, the hall in which the convention was held being filled to the utmost at every session A large number of delegates were present, representing the different schools in the county, whose names we have not space to publish.

Miss Clara Faust presided at the organ, and with a well disciplined choir rendered excellent service in enlivening the exercises. There were present a number of Sunday-school workers from the adjoining county of Clinton, among whom we noticed Rev. Cronce, and Misses Puella Dornblazer and Minnie White.

CLEMENT DALE, Secretary.

—On and after July 1st next to all letters paid with insufficient postage will be affixed by postmasters distinctive stamps equal in value to the amount of postage due. The value of these "shortage stamps" will be paid by the persons receiving the letters. The denominations of these stamps are one, two, three and five cents.

Decoration Day.

The Committee of Arrangements cordially invite the soldiers, organizations, and citizens of Bellefonte to meet in the Diamond at 2 o'clock next Friday afternoon, to assist in the decoration of the graves of our heroes who lie buried in the various cemeteries.

All business places will be closed at 12 o'clock on that day, and remain closed during the time required for the ceremonies.

Ladies and others contributing floral decorations will please send them early in the day to the rooms next door to the office of Bush, Yocum & Hastings.

The procession will be under the chief marshalship of Major R. H. Forster.

Rev. W. A. Biggart will deliver the oration in the Union cemetery.

Mountain City Band will furnish music for the occasion.

The committee desire that there be a full attendance on that day. Every one who can, possibly, is invited to be present and take part.

Millheim News.

Work has commenced on the pike leading from the station. Millheim will be surrounded by toll gates.

The latest now is telegraphic communication with the outside world, and Coburn station in the bargain.

Mr. McLaughlin is here again buying horses for the eastern market. This will be the fourth cargo he has shipped from this point.

Our sprightly cashier and assistant have become fond of fishing. They use a cork and catch—nothing.

Mr. P. H. Musser, for a long time an employee in the *Journal* office, has severed his connection with that paper. Mr. M. is a good compositor, and the *Journal* man may wish he had retained him. *That's all.*

TATTLER.

General News.

Congress costs $12,000 a day.

Fifty-two per cent. of the raw iron produced in America comes from the State of Pennsylvania.

The President will veto the Appropriation bill for legislative purposes, and it is probable that his message was transmitted to the house yesterday.

The Ohio Republican State convention is in session to-day. Either General Foster or Father Taft will be nominated for Governor.

St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York city, was dedicated last Sunday by Cardinal McCloskey, assisted by over one hundred priests, Bishops and Archbishops. The Cathedral will cost more than $2,000,000 when finished entirely.

A Splendid Opportunity for a Lady of this County.

The Qeeen City Suspender Company, of Cincinnati, are now manufacturing and introducing their new stocking suspenders and supporters for ladies and children. They give to the movements of children while at play, and do not bind or injure any part of the body; our leading physicians recommend them, and are loud in their praise. This manufacturing establishment is managed by ladies, who have made the wants of ladies and children a study, and they ask us to refer them to some reliable and energetic lady, to introduce them in this county, and we certainly think that an earnest solicitation in every household would meet with a ready response, and that a determined women could easily make a handsome salary during the summer months. We advise some intelligent lady of this county, who is in need of employment, to drop a postal card to the company. Address

MRS. M. B. SMITH, Manager,
214 Elm Street, Cincinnati, O.

Dr. VanDyke's Sulphur Soap.

DR. VANDYKE, whose life long speciality, and world-wide reputation for curing Skin Diseases, has endeavored for years to combine an EXTERNAL TREATMENT. He has accomplished this desirable result in the preparation of his compound "SULPHUR SOAP," the merits of which is spoken of by thousands; it is highly recommended to all our readers. Price 25 cts., by mail, 35 cts a box; 3 cakes, 60 cts., by mail, 75 cts. Office, 50 north 5th St. Wholesale Depot, 400 N. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists.

9-27-1y-cow

New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—The firm of Wolfe, Potter & Co., at Snow Shoe, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of all parties. The books of the firm will be left at the office of Sommerville, Crider & Co. for settlement. John A. Wolfe, a member of the old firm, will be there to attend to the business of settling all accounts.

WOLFE, POTTER & CO.

Snow Shoe, May 1, 1879.

NOTE.—The business will be continued at the old stand by John S. Sommerville & Son and P. B. Crider & Son, under the firm name of Sommerville, Crider & Co. 19-3t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Dinah M. Adams, deceased, late of Huston township, Centre Co., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same, duly authenticated to

21 6 F. M. WEBB,
Bellefonte, May 20, '79. Executor.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PARDON. Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next regular meeting of the Board of Pardons for the pardon of Charles Miller, convicted of assault and battery at the January sessions last.

19 3t JNO. G. LOVE
Att'y for Charles Miller.

New Advertisements.---Dry Goods.

HEAD-QUARTERS
—FOR THE—
LOWEST PRICES,
AT THE
BEE HIVE
ONE PRICE EXCLUSIVE
DRY GOODS STORE.

And no one can dispute the fact that it is the place for barzains. I wish to call the public's attention to my

DRESS GOODS AND SILK DEPARTMENTS,

which I can safely say are the larges', cheapest, and most complete stock in the county. Look at these prices and judge for yourself:

SUMMER SUITINGS.....From 5 Cents per Yard Up
MATALASSE SUITINGS.....From 10 Cents per Yard Up
ALPACA, Black and Colored.....From 12½ Cents per Yard Up
CASHMERE, Black and Colored.....From 20 Cents per Yard Up
CASHMERES, Black and Colored, 1 Yard Wide.....From 35 Cents per Yard Up

And a full line of novelties in Dress Goods, Black Dress Silks in all qualities, Colored Dress Silks in all shades, and an elegant assortment of Lawns. It needs no argument to convince the public that an exclusive store has a great many advantages over a general merchandise store. An early call is solicited, and I will be able to prove the above.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS,
J. H. BAULAND.

12-tf My Motto is One Price, and the Very Lowest; the Best of Goods and no Misrepresentations.

New Advertisements.

LETTING.—Proposals for building stone abutments for a bridge across the Bald Eagle Creek at Milesburg, will be received by the county commissioners until 12 o'clock M., June 2nd, 1879. Specifications can be seen at their office in Bellefonte, Pa. The contract to be let to the lowest responsible bidder. The commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

ANDREW GREGG,
GEO. SWAB,
19-4w J. DUNKLE,
Commissioners.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the planing mill firm of Laird, Foutz & Bartley is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the firm have been left in the hands of Messrs. H. W. Foutz and D. Bartley for settlement.

LAIRD, FOUTZ & BARTLEY.

Bellefonte, Pa., May 1, 1879.

The business will be continued at the same place by the undersigned.

19 3t H. W. FOUTZ.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the last will of William Johnston, Sr., deceased, late of Ferguson township, Centre county, Pa., having been granted to us, all persons indebted to the estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
11 20 6t DAVID JOHNSTON,
Box 119, Elk City Clarion Co., Pa. Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, letters testamentary have been granted the undersigned upon the estate of Samuel P. Womer, deceased, late of Taylor township, Centre county, notice is hereby given to all persons owing said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present the same, duly authenticated.

20 6t D. G. GANOE, Executor.

OLD AND RELIABLE.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR is a Standard Family Remedy for diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.—It is Purely Vegetable.—It never Debilitates—It is Cathartic and Tonic.

TRY IT

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

To Have Good Health, the Liver must be kept in order; its unhealthy action causes Bilious Attacks, Jaundice, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, Bowel Complaints, Seasickness, and other Disorders. The Liver is the seat of malarial diseases. The Liver Invigorator promotes the system from Miasmatic Influences. It Purifies the Blood, Regulates the Bowels, Assists Digestion, and Strengthens the System. The Liver Invigorator has been used in my practice and by the public, for more than 35 years, with unprecedented results.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M.D., 162 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

ANY DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU ITS REPUTATION.

11 22 1y

THE KEYSTONE STORE,

Reynolds' Opera House,
ALLEGHENY STREET,

Grand Opening,

April 1st, 1879.

Fancy Goods Department.
Cashmeres, Black Silks, Summer Silks, Alpacas, Brocaded Silks, Corded Dress Goods, Diagonals and Merinos, Brege Shawls, and all colors Summer Shawls, Cheap.

Notion Department.
Ladies' and Gents' Kid Gloves, Silk Handkerchiefs, Corsets, Light and Colored. Ladies' and Gents' Hose, Dress Buttons, Fringes, Ladies' Ties, Collars and Cuffs.

Clothing Department.
Collars, Hats and Caps, Boots, Shoes, White Shirts, Suspenders, and all kinds of Mens', Youths', Boys' and Childrens' Clothing and Underwear, Hosiery.

Carpet Department.
Fine Tapestries, Body Brussels, Dobbson's, Ingrain, Philadelphia Rags, and all other styles of Carpet.

CARPETS A SPECIALTY.

I. GUGGENHEIMER & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

LYON & CO.
LYON & CO.

ARE SELLING OFF THEIR STOCK
ARE SELLING OFF THEIR STOCK

AT COST!
AT COST!

For the purpose of changing our business, we will offer our entire stock of goods at COST, and a great many goods that we have—a larger stock than we like—we shall sell BELOW COST. This is a chance to buy goods from 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper than ever offered before.

LOOK AT THESE UNPARALLELED BARGAINS:

We have 200 dozen of Full regular made Children's Hose, worth from $5 to $7 per cozen, which we have placed on our counters at	10 CENTS PER PAIR
2,500 yards of Embroidery	AT COST
Large line of Towels and Napkins	AT COST
Largest stock of Corsets in the Country	AT COST
1, 2, 3 and 4 Button Kid Gloves, just received	AT COST
10,000 yards of Linen, Torchon, Valenciennes, Russian and Collar Laces and Insertings	AT COST
800 gross of Pearl, Vegetable, Ivory and Silk Dress Buttons, best quality,	AT COST
Large line of Irish Linens, bought at bankrupt sale last fall	AT COST
Large line of Curtain Laces, all new designs	AT COST
Ruchings, Rufflings—our entire stock of Dress Goods	AT COST
Ladies' Coats, Spring Shawls, Black and Colored Silks	AT COST

CLOTHING.

WE CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO OUR FINE STOCK OF MEN'S, YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, *at Cost.*

CLOTHING.

OUR STOCK is full and complete in every line, and a great many goods that we have received for the Spring Trade, which we purchased before we contemplated changing our business, will also be sold AT COST.

13 1f LYON & CO.

S. & A. LOEB'S Page—Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c.

SOUND ADVICE!

Have you bought your spring suit? Don't until you see Loebs'.

Have you bought your boy a suit? Don't until you see Loebs'.

Ladies, have you bought your spring dresses? Don't until you see Loebs'.

Ladies, have you bought your spring hats? Don't until you see Loebs'.

Ladies, have you bought your children's clothing? Don't until you see Loebs.'

Have you bought your carpets? Don't until you see Loebs.'

Have you bought your shoes? Don't until you see Loebs'.

In your every days' needs don't buy until you visit Loebs'.

Do you want a corset? Go to Loebs'.

Do you want hosiery? Go to Loebs'.

Do you want a new dress? Go to Loebs'.

Do you want a new carpet? Go to Loebs'.

Do you want a pair of shoes cheaper than at any other place? Go to Loebs'.

LOEBS ARE THE BOSS ARE THE BOSS CLOTHIERS!

Do you want anything? S. & A. Loeb can and will sell you it cheaper than any other dealer in Centre county. A thousand and one useful articles at five cents each. Don't fail to see our 5-cent counter.

14-3m

S. & A. LOEB.

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Farm and Fireside.

Eastern Experimental Farm Club.

As the regular November meeting of the club fell upon Thanksgiving day, it was postponed until Thursday last when there was a fair attendance. Nathan J. Sharpless, the President, being absent, Sylvester Linville was elected president pro tem. The question, "What effect is produced by the repeated removal of the same kind of crops from the same soil," was answered as follows by George Sharpless:

The effect produced on the soil, I suppose this is what the question wishes answered, by the repeated removals of the same kind of crop from the same soil is to exhaust the elements of which the crop is composed. The composition of forage and grain crops contain the elements of animal organization; those elements are obtained by the plant from the earth and air. They are divided into two classes, the organic and inorganic; the first is derived from the atmosphere and may be driven off by fire leaving a deposit of ashes, which is inorganic portions.

This ash constitutes so small a part of all living plants that it was for a long time thought to be a species of accidental impurity, but after a time it was found that certain substances were almost always present in the ash of every cultivated plant. The ash of the same plant growing in different soils, was found to have a composition of nearly the same nature, thus showing that it did not take in indiscriminately everything that might come in contact with the roots, but a certain power of selection. This portion is what we have to deal with. It is this which science has revealed to us as containing certain mineral elements which are even present in all our nutritious plants, and as they are contained in the soil in limited quantities, therefore, by continued cropping this stock is reduced, which has the effect on after crops of lessening the volume. Those elements are the following: alkalies, potash, lime, magnesia, soda, iron, with some others in small quantities. There are also certain acids which combine with the alkalies forming certain salts, they are phosphoric, sulphuric, nitric and muriatic acids.

The organic portions are oxygen, hydrogen, carbon and nitrogen, which the plant takes from the Atmosphere through its leaves, but if the ash constituents are not present in the soil, the plant will not form its developed leaves and consequently not the stalk and grain.

Wm. E. Newlin briefly answered the question, "Where should a man who has his way to make in the world look for a wife, in the town or country?" He made comparisons between the two classes and from thence drew his inferences in favor of the city girls.

Milton E. Conard was asked if it is profitable to give an animal all it will eat to fatten it quickly. He thought it was judicious to give them as much food as they could eat advantageously. It depends, however, upon the kind of animal. If a hog or steer, it is necessary that it be well fed, otherwise they will be discontented, which will prevent them from fattening. In the case of sheep much feeding should be avoided.

George Sharpless reiterated the importance of quietness. Wm. Rutherford asked what was the best feed to fatten pigs. Milton Conard recommended oats. Howard Preston thought it poor policy to feed pigs all the grain they could eat. The best way is to expand the stomach of the animal by feeding it thin food, and then fill it up with solid food. He also considered it a bad theory to feed cows rich food if they expect to keep them; it is a mistaken notion that the more you feed the more you will get. Milton Conard had found it advantageous to feed clover hay mixed with the slop.

Thomas Wood read a paper in answer to the question, "Is manure that will produce large stalks of corn the best for producing large ears also?" He mentioned several experiments made with different fertilizers, which showed that the stalk is aided in its growth by some ingredients not required to increase the ear, and *vice versa*. His paper in full will be published in a future number of the *Village Record*. At the conclusion of his remarks, he produced several blighted ears of corn, which was a sample of quite a good deal of his corn crop.

Quite a discussion followed as to the cause of this blight, Mr. Wood attributing it to the lack of some necessary ingredient in the soil. Milton Conard was of the opinion that the corn had been sickened by the spell of cold weather that prevailed about the time of its maturing. Marcellus Cook attributed it to imperfect fertilization: David Eastburn suggested that the reason for its deficiency might probably be owing to premature cutting. Job Jackson, Howard Preston, George Sharpless, Charles Hambleton, David Swayne and Wm. Rutherford, all agreed with Milton Conard—that the blighted corn was due to atmospheric influence.

"Would it be profitable for Chester county farmers to raise their own cattle," was answered by Howard Preston. He considered that it depended on circumstances, for instance: Two farmers are engaged in the dairy business; one gets fifty cents per pound for his butter, and the other thirty cents, as is always the case the former sells by far the greatest amount. Now from this it is plain to be seen that while it might pay the farmer receiving the least for his butter, it would not pay the other; and for this reason no given rule could be laid down in regard to it. In regard to steers he believed it payed best to bring them from the West. As to raising blooded stock, that was another question, but even in this he thought no more was made by raising calves.

George Sharpless thought it would pay any man to raise his own stock, if he did it right. This had been his own experience, and that of many successful farmers in the county. Thomas Wood was likewise in favor of home-raised stock. Marcellus Cook's opinion was contrary to the raising of calves. Milton Conard thought blooded stock would pay, if we commenced right, and selected those calves which gave promise of making good cows. Wm. Rutherford favored the Litter plan. Theodore Whitson said in his experience the time was when he could show good cows and say he raised them, but he could not do so now. The general opinion of the club was that home-raised stock would pay, if attention was paid to the proper selection thereof.

Sylvester Linville read the following answer to the question, "Can any kind of a harrow be used to advantage in pulverizing manure after it is spread in the usual manner?" In order that the crops may derive the full benefits of the manure it is very essential that it should be evenly disseminated over the ground, and the lumps finely broken up. To do this effectually requires a large amount of labor and patience, especially if the manure be allowed to remain after hauling until it becomes compact and crusted in the heaps. One of the great wants of the farmer is a machine by which stable manure can be evenly spread over the surface of the land. Whether Yankee ingenuity will be able to bring out such an invention remains to be seen; but as we live in an age of wonderful discoveries, it is not improbable that we (or at least the coming man) may witness the acnievement.

Meanwhile the old method of spreading with the fork seems to be the only satisfactory and reliable one. The ordinary spike harrow will do but little towards pulverizing hard lumps of manure and the cultivator still less. The Thomas Smoothing Harrow, which contains a large number of smooth spikes inclined a little backward, would not be so liable to drag the manure into bunches and might possibly do something towards disintegrating the lumps. There is, however, another implement designed to perform the office of a harrow which operates by means of revolving discs, calculated to reduce the clods to a fine condition. This implement would probably be better adapted to pulverizing lumps of manure than either of the aforementioned harrows, though at present we know of nothing in the shape of machinery so reliable as the manure fork in the hands of a good workman.

The following questions were referred for the next meeting: "Can an intelligent farmer raise cows with profit?" to Thomas Wood.

"Will it pay better these times to sell pork or make bacon?" to Lewis Kipe.

John Hodgson will lecture at the next meeting on "Ancient Ideas of Atmospheric Influence."

The meeting adjourned before the usual hour to witness the working of Dick's superior hay, straw and corn-fodder-cutter on exhibition by Thos. G. Smedley, of Willistown.

Tree Planting.

As the time is at hand when thousands of dollars are invested in fruit trees, and as I claim to have some little experience in planting trees, I will give my simple mode:

First, I dig the hole full large to receive the roots nicely spread out; from twelve to fourteen inches deep; throw the top soil and subsoil on different piles. Then fill in enough top soil to receive the tree about the same depth it stood in the nursery, no deeper. Be careful to cut all the bruised roots back to sound wood, and by all means cut the tops back, as the sap is all in the tree to make it grow, and by leaving all on, the sap will soon be exhausted, and a large per cent. will die. Put the tree in and fill the balance of top soil in around the roots, then fill in the subsoil, and give them a good mulch of barnyard manure before dry weather comes. By this rule I have nearly all my trees to grow right along. Do not accept any trees of your agent, like the Irishman's pig, which was "little but old," but have them thrifty if they are small; also be careful not to get the roots frosted before planting, as they will not grow if the tree is ever so thrifty. The bark on the roots is black after being frosted.—*D. E. S., in Practical Farmer.*

To raise good tomatoes, says an excellent authority, take away a wheelbarrow of earth from where each vine is to stand, fill with half soil and half coal ashes, and therein set out the plant. Plants thus treated will bring out double the fruit of others, and much smoother and larger, in this soil; though in case of drought the plants require water sooner, and more of it, than those growing in common soil.

Patent tube cow milkers are pronounced a humbug by English dairymen. They not only lessen the yield of milk, but in some cases have actually spoiled the cows.

A Little Farm Well Tilled.

"H. S.," of Hautboy Hill farm, of Connecticut, writes to the New York *Tribune*: "In these days of hard times it is refreshing to find one farmer who is making his business a success, and is enthusiastic over it. It is also interesting to note that farming in New England is not played out, but that in favorable locations it pays, if managed rightly, as well as it ever did. This reflection was suggested by a visit to Mr. C. H. Cables, in the Naugatuck Valley, who has a farm of twenty-three acres, favorably situated near a thrifty manufacturing town. It has a warm southern exposure, well sheltered from cold winds. The soil, except some eight or ten acres of bottom land which has been well drained, is what we would call a gravelly loam, that does not hold manure or grass well. The farm is devoted mainly to the production of milk, which is sold in the neighboring village for six cents a quart; but in connection with this quite a large quantity of early vegetables, such as lettuce, cabbage plants, etc., are turned off. There is also nearly an acre of strawberries raised and about the same of cabbage. By soiling his cows, not letting them run at all, and by a proper rotation of green crops, Mr. C. is enabled to milk seventeen cows, and this winter, beside these, he has also six head of young stock and two horses, and expects to have hay enough, all raised on the place. The rotation for soiling is as follows: First, rye, about an acre seeded with clover, then green oats, clover, and lastly corn fodder. About half the farm is taken up with these, leaving the remainder from which to cut hay.

"By keeping the cows up Mr. C. is enabled to make an immense quantity of manure, which is composted, and the liquid manure—which is carried into a cistern—is pumped over it; what this compost does not absorb runs back into the cistern. This manure is used abundantly, not only on the crops, but as a top-dressing on the meadows, which are mowed two or three times each year, and yield from two to three tons of hay per acre. The buildings are so situated that the fall of ground carries the liquid manure through a pipe, which has a hose attached, and the manure is distributed by gravitation. This liquid is used more particularly in the cold frames and hot beds to force the growth of the lettuce and early plants. The buildings on the place are very convenient in which to do work and save labor. The cows have running water before them all the while and are only let out occasionally an hour or more at a time. Mr. C. finds he can make more milk from animals kept this way than by letting them run, even with all they want to eat. Now for results: In the sales of milk, vegetables, plants, etc., Mr. Cables turns off from this place from $2,500 to $3,000 per year. He does all his work with one man, hired by the year, and one for the summer, including peddling the milk, and has leisure to read and observe. The gross income of these twenty-three acres per year is often as high as $125 per acre, and the net profit for some time has exceeded $1,000 per year. All this on a small farm, well tilled, having a good market. Here are facts for our average Connecticut farmers to lay to heart. Do not till too much land, and do it thoroughly, and raise what our local market demands. Most of our efforts are spent on too much ground, I am convinced."

Is the Breed in the Feeding Trough?

Replying to this query, we are inclined to make the paradoxical answer that it is foolish to think it is, and yet dangerous not to know it is. No profitable breed was ever made without liberal feeding. But feeding alone, however liberal, will not make a profitable breed. Feeding, care and intelligent selection, are all required for the improvement of farm stock. After a valuable breed is thus produced its excellence can only be continued by a continuance of all these. Nothing is more wretched and worthless than a degraded thoroughbred of any kind. This is one reason why thoroughbreds are not more popular with the "old-fashioned farmers." They are creatures of high art, and in farming high art and old fashions are strangers to each other. To take a fine Jersey cow, a choice Essex pig, an Oxford-Down sheep, and subject them to the methods that have developed the scrub cattle, the "elm-peelers" and the "fence-scalers" of our pens and pastures, is not the way to show them off to a good advantage.

The old breeds are tough, for the same reason which the Dutch farmer gave for his wife's resignation to die: "Mine Gott," said he, "she had to be!" Now the very methods taken to develop the profitable qualities of improved stock, the liberal and varied feeding, the rich pasturage, the warm stables, all have a tendency to lessen their power of resistance to extreme hardship. It is simply a question whether it is better to have "tough" cows that will make 100 pounds of butter a year, or such as must have more care and better feed, but will return 300 pounds in the same time.

Probably nine-tenths of the farmers, even of New England, New York and Pennsylvania, have as yet little or no blood of foreign breeds in their stock. Yet they possess many beasts that are good and profitable. Our "native" animals are as easily improved by proper care, feeding and breeding as those of any part of the world. The judicious introduction of foreign blood will often hasten the developement of desired qualities; but never, never, never will it do so unless with it we take the methods that made it what it is. And with those methods it is simply a question of greater or less time to make as good or better thoroughbreds upon the basis of our "native" animals. This is most important to be known. It is not yet by any means so well known as it ought to be.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Farm Notes.

Millet is specially recommended as a profitable and valuable feed for fowls and pigeons.

For the week ending March 15th there were but thirty-one hours of sunshine in England.

In 1878 Mr. Francis H. Appleton, of Essex county, raised corn at a cost of 27½ cents per bushel.

Saturate corn cobs with kerosene and hang them on the plum trees in order to get rid of the "curculio."

A thorough dressing of the bushes with finely ground plaster of Paris is said to be the most efficacious remedy for the currant worm.

In 100 parts of nitric acid—one form of commercial nitrogen—are 26 parts of pure nitrogen, and in the same of ammonia are 82 parts of nitrogen.

A correspondent says: "At present prices of milk, butter, and young stock, there is no margin for profit in farming, save in the manure pile." There is just where it is—and yet farmers don't fail.

In Holland, where sand is more plentiful and cheaper than hay, it is used for bedding cows. This keeps the animal always entirely clean, and the milk never takes the odor of the stable.

Keep a barrel of gypsum in the stables where cows are kept, and sprinkle the floor with it after the stalls are cleaned. It is a valuable absorbent of liquid manure and an excellent deodorizer.

The pea is the most nutritive of the leguminous crops, and its wholesomeness as an article of food is attested by its great use in Scotland—the country of great men and able-bodied laborers.

Celebrated as is England for its high farming there are yet 30,000,000 acres of waste or uncultivated land in that country—a possible means of home food production to that island that is certainly very promising.

Manure your orchards heavily and cultivate annually. Corn, potatoes, buckwheat, and all root crops may occupy the well-manured orchard, but on no consideration allow the growing of oats. Oats are almost a sure death to fruit trees of any kind.

It is well for the dairymen to remember these proportions: A quart of average milk which has a specific gravity of 10.20 at 60 degrees Fahrenheit, weighs 2.15 pounds. One hundred quarts of milk are equal to nine pounds of butter, or 21½ pounds of cheese.

It is some satisfaction to learn that purslain is no new plague to the farmer, but throve, in all its present vigor, in the cornfields of the Indians centuries ago. It is described by Champlain in his voyages to this country in 1603, and the French esteemed it as an esculent.

For every hundred heads of cabbage I take a quarter of a pound of black pepper and put it in a box large enough to sift out well. Go into the patch before the dew is off and pepper the cabbage well. Two or three times will be sufficient. The worms go through the leaves and die.

A Michigan lady writes that to kill insects she uses one teaspoonful of kerosene to a gallon of water and sprinkles it on the plants with hand broom. It destroys green flies, currant worms, and other pests, and was used without injury on fuchsias, geraneums, callas and others.

When an attempt is made to grow a crop of corn of unusual yield, a dressing of 150 pounds per acre of dissolved bone or Peruvian guano of low grade in ammonia, may be cultivated in at the last working. This will help the formation of ears. It will cost from $3 to $4.50 per acre, but six to ten bushels per acre extra will pay for it.

A solution of gum aloes, powdered, and a large tablespoonful of common soda, to each half gallon of boiling water, is said to be useful in ridding young cabbage and other plants of insects, sprinkled from it can with a very fine rose, or in the case of but few plants, from a rubber spraying bag.

A successful grower of green peas says in the *American Agriculturist*: Select as dry and warm spot as can be allotted to them, and applying a fair quantity of well-rotted yard manure, sow on the same day at least two varieties in rows, as soon as the snow is gone, and the ground can be worked without packing.

Few things mark a well kept garden better than an abundance of all kinds of herbs. Now is the time to make the beds. Sage, thyme and lavender grow from slips, which may be set in now, precisely as if an edging or box were to be made of them. They grow very easily. Basil and sweet marjoram must be sown in a rich, warm border. Salsify and scorzonera like a damp, rich soil.

Sprouting the white potato will advance the crop two weeks. They should be cut so that about two eyes are allowed to each piece, and these should be planted in hot beds with a very thin covering of soil, or it is better to plant them in boxes and set these in a hot bed, so that after they are properly sprouted they can at once be carried to the place of planting.

Cure for Hog Cholera.

The Lewiston *Gazette*, published in Fulton county, Illinois, contains the following: "Every paper in the United States ought occassionally to keep the fact before its readers that burnt corn is a certain and speedy cure for hog cholera. The best way is to make a pile of corn on the cobs, effectually scorch it, and then give the affected hogs free access to it. This remedy was discovered by E. E. Locke at the time his distillery was burned in this county, together with a large lot of store corn, which was so much injured that it was unfit for use, and was hauled out and greedily eaten by the hogs, several of which were dying daily. After the second day not a hog was lost, and the disease entirely disappeared. The remedy has been tried in a number of cases since and never failed."

Pennsylvania's True Coat-of-Arms.

The Bethlehem *Times* calls attention to the coat-of-arms displayed in more than half the newspapers in the State of Pennsylvania as not being the authorized version of that piece of republican heraldry. "In the correct coat-of arms," remarks our contemporary, "both horses are black, and not one white and one black, and neither horse should have his head turned back over his shoulder. The eagle in the correct version looks more like a turkey buzzard than the dignified bird of patriotism in the incorrect version, and the corrected horses are inferior to the incorrected ones. The correct horses are harnessed, while the incorrect ones are not."

California papers report a migration from Southern California into Oregan, the emigrants wishing to find a land where more than an inch of rain falls in a year.

Medical.

Grace's Celebrated Salve.

A SURE RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERER.

PREPARED BY

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS,

85 HARRISON AVENUE,

BOSTON, MASS.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE

Is a Vegetable Preparation

invented in the 17th century by Dr. William Grace, Surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor.

Price 25 Cents a Box.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE

CURES

flesh wounds,	frozen limbs,	salt rheum,
chilblains,	sore breast,	sore lips,
erysipelas,	ringworms,	scald head,
chapped hands,	burns,	cancers,
felons.	scalds,	sores,
ulcers,	wounds,	stings,
shingles,	festers,	wens,
stiea,	piles,	abcess,
freckles,	bunions,	sprains,
boils,	bites,	cuts,
whitlows	warts,	blisters,
tan,	pimples,	corns,
scurvy,	itch, ingrowing nails, nettle rash, mosquito and flea bites, spider stings,	

And all cutaneous diseases and eruptions generally.

For sale by all druggists, grocers, and at all country stores throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price by mail 30 cents. 10-33-1y

Clothing.

WM. S. TRIPPLE.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Spring Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.

v5 12-1

Watchmaker.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARD

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the building opposite Bush's Arcade, next door to Deschner's gun store, on High street.

At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business, and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired on short notice. 7-8-tf

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WM. S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

GAS AND STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done neatly and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction. W. S. GALBRAITH,

7-4f. Bellefonte, Pa.

Auctioneer's Card.

PHILIP TEATS, who has had large experience as an Auctioneer, offers his services to the people of Centre county.

He speaks German and English,

and possesses the invaluable gift in an auctioneer of a loud, clear voice, and can be distinctly heard a long distance. Those having work of this kind to do will do well to give him a call. Charges moderate. Call on or address him at Bellefonte, Pa. 12-1y

Insurance.

Insure with the oldest and most reliable agency in Centre county.

Jos. A. Rankin & Son,

NEAR COURT HOUSE,

Bellefonte, Penn'a.

LYCOMING FIRE INS. CO.,

OF MUNCY PA.

ASSETS OVER $5,000,000.00.

INSURE ON

MUTUAL AND STOCK PLANS.

SPRINGFIELD FIRE

AND

Marine Insurance Comp'y,

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Assets, $1,637,027,71

FRANKLIN FIRE, of Philadelphia, Penn'a.
HARTFORD FIRE, of Hartford, Conn.
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vol 11-1-6m

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DAILY PAPERS & PERIODICALS.

11-6

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Syrups,	Canned goods of all kinds
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Painters, Paper Hangers and Kalsominers will attend promptly to all orders in their line of business, addressed to them by mail or left at the REPUBLICAN office. 9 28-1y

"Have a Dip?"

A correspondent of the Troy *Times*, at present traveling in Arkansas, gives the following sketch of snuff dipping as still practiced in that State: I was about to go, without even making intended inquiries, when our company was suddenly increased by the incoming of two other women, one of middle age, the other evidently yet in in her teens. Some ceremonial chat ensued, when my hostess with the "yuralgy" laid aside her pipe, and, diving into a huge outside pocket or reticule at her side, fished out a tin mustard box with a hole in the top, through which a dirty looking stick protruded. She first took off the top, then she sighed, then she said: "'Pears to me, Liza, dey don't take no snuff dese days;" then she put the end of the stick in her mouth and gummed it awhile; then she soused it into the box until it was well coated with snuff; then she rubbed it about her toothless jaws and passed it to Liza with the interrogatory sentence, "Have a dip?" Liza went through with the same performance, and passed to Tennesee, with "Have a dip?" She defiled her sweet lips with the vile stuff and passed it to Missouri, not forgetting to say, "Have a dip?" This stately maiden inculged most plenteously, and, turning to me with an inexpressibly pleading look, she passed over the box and gently queried, "Have a dip, stranger?"

Good, well-grown radishes, tender, juicy and crisp, are delicious in the spring and summer. This kind is just pungent and pleasant enough to the taste to be agreeable. But, alas! we hardly ever see them or get an opportunity to enjoy them. The kind we generally have is long, tough, stringy and and sharp enough to make us wish we had never touched the "blamed" mean, red, rooty-looking object dignified with the name of radish. A correspondent of *Vick's Monthly* writes, after having rather a horror of the ordinary radish, and becoming well acquainted with the true, well-grown radish at the World's Fair at Paris: "To obtain very early radishes, I make a slight hotbed, sow the seed in drills, then thin out as soon as they appear above ground, so that the plants will stand an inch apart in the rows, and then give them plenty of air and light. If kept too close, they will grow all tops. A little later I make a cold frame, using a light, sandy soil; and always succeed if I can give the plants plenty of light and air. Sometimes, when the weather is dark and stormy, and and it is not possible to give air, the plants become 'drawn'; that is, having long, slender tops and no bulbs of any consequence." For open air culture, the same writer obtains his best mold from the woods, one load of which is worth three of compost manure for growing radishes, which is used as a top dressing to the depth of an inch or two, if possible. The kinds grown are the white and red turnip and the long scarlet. He also considers a white kind, the Long White Naples, as the best late variety he has ever tried. Everybody thinks it is easy to grow radishes, and they grow them, or think they do, but it is a pity that these growers do not have to eat them. A piece of well-tarred marline, fresh from a Detroit fishing boat, would be about as tender and agreeable. Let us have rest for awhile from this kind of vegetable excruciation.—*New York Independent.*

READING NOTICES.

E. F. Kunkle's Bitter Wine of Iron.

Has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness, attend d with symtoms, indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, general weakness, horror of disease, weak, nervous trembling, dreadful horror of death, nightsweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite, with dyspeptic system, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with temporary suffusion and loss of sight; want of attention, etc. These symtoms all arise from a weakness, and to remedy that, use E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It never fails. Thousands are now enjoying health who have used it. Get the genuine. Sold only in $1 bottles. Take only E. F. Kunkel's.

Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood, and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now ask a trial of this valuable tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKEL, Sole Proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth St., below Vine, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. A photograph of the proprietor on each wrapper, all others are counterfeit.

Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist sell you any but Kunkel's, which is put up only as above represented. You can get six bottles for $5. All I ask is one simple trial.

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Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. KUNKEL, 259 North Ninth St. Advice free. No fee until head and all passes in one, and alive. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful physician in this country for the Removal of Worms, and his Worm Syrup is pleasant and safe for children or grown persons. Send for circular or ask for a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price $1 per bottle. Get it of your druggist. It never fails. 21-4w

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vol 11-8-3m

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A Retail LUMBER YARD near Duncan Hale & Co.'s Mill, Bellefonte, Pa.,

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CELLAR GRATES. WINDOW WEIGHTS AND BRICK; LIME, HAIR, GLASS, NAILS, &c., &c.

☞ A reasonable amount of farm produce taken in exchange 10-16 1y

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Frame Work, and all styles of work generally found in a first-class planing mill.

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Farming Implements.

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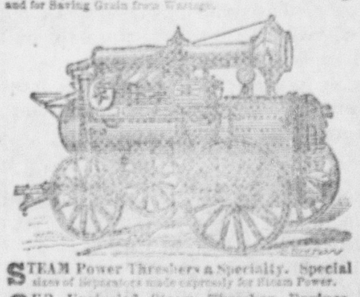
THRESHING MACHINERY.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.



STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. Special sizes of Separators made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, both Portable and Traction, with Valuable Improvements, far beyond any other make or kind.

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GRAIN Raisers will not submit to the enormous wastage of Grain and the inferior work done by all other machines, when once posted on the difference.

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on Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, etc., also on Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Debility, and Impotency, from Self-abuse and Excesses, causing Seminal Emissions, Nervousness, Aversion to Society, Confusion of Ide s, Physical decay, Dimness of sight, Defective Memory, Loss of Sexual Power, etc., making marriage improper or unhappy, giving treatment, and a great many valuable receipts for the cure of all private diseases; same size, **over 50 plates, 50 cents.**

"Medical Advice,"

a lecture on Manhood and Womanhood, 10 cents; or all three in one nicely bound volume, $1. They contain 600 pages and over 100 illustrations, embracing everything on the generative system that is worth knowing, and much that is not published in any other work. The combined volume is positively the best Popular Medical Book published, and those dissatisfied after getting it, can have their money refunded. The Author is an experienced physician of many years' practice, (as is well known,) and the advice given, and Rules for treatment laid down, will be found of great value to those suffering from impurities of the system, early errors, lost vigor, or any of the numerous troubles coming under the head of "Private" or "Chronic" Diseases. Sent in single volumes, or complete in one, for Price in Stamps, Silver or Currency. (Consultation confidential, and letters are promptly and frankly answered without charge.) Address **Dr. Butts' Dispensary**, 12 North 8th Street, St. Louis, Mo. (Established, 1847.)

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DR. BUTTS invites all persons suffering from RUPTURE to send him their name and address, and hereby assures them that they will learn something to their **advantage**—It is Not a Truss.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATORRHŒA.

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"SEMINAL PASTILLE."

SHAPE & SIZE OF A SEMINAL PASTILLE

A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal seat of the Disease, Acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific Influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostate Gland and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, preventing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc. etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little, if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction.—During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials on file, which, we think, never exceeded the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered, of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in a neat box, enough to last a month, and sent to a plain wrapper by mail, sealed, for $3.—Two boxes (sufficient to effect a permanent cure in severe cases), $5.—Three boxes (lasting three full months), (will stop exhaustion and restore vigor, in the worst cases,) $7.—Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

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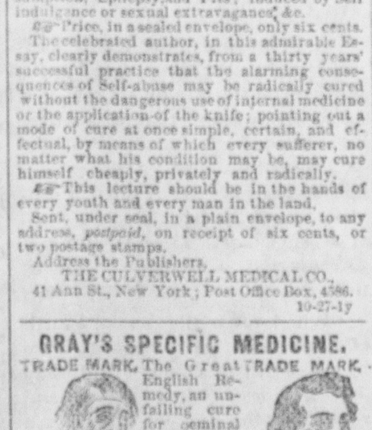

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☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice that the alarming consequences of Self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

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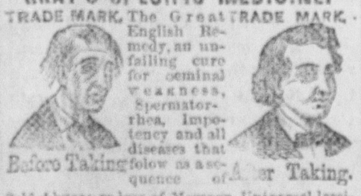
TRADE MARK. The Great TRADE MARK.



English Remedy, an unfailing cure for oeminal weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all diseases that follow as a consequence of Self Abuse: as loss of Memory, Universal lassitude, pain in the back, dimness of vision, premature old age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity and consumption and a premature grave.

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☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

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U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me. 10 21 1y

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. ALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 10 21 1y

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I WILL MAINTAIN THE REPUTATION THIS OLD HARDWARE HOUSE HAS MADE DURING THE LAST FIFTEEN YEARS OF

GIVING THE PEOPLE FULL VALUE

FOR THEIR MONEY.

My sales are increasing from month to month, which gives me the front rank in trade.

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Greatest Hardware Store,

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IS HEAD-QUARTERS FOR HARDWARE IN ALL ITS DETAILS.

STOVES IN ENDLESS VARIETY,

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AND COACHMAKERS' GOODS!

Bear in mind, I don't allow a single clerk to misrepresent anything that is sold out of this house—money refunded if goods do not prove as represented. I allow no party to undersell me. I offer no baits. Come and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere—it is a pleasure to me to show goods. All mail orders promptly attended to, and prices sent upon application. 20-3m

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IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS!

—THE—

BUSH HOUSE!

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

has been thoroughly renovated and repaired, and under the management of the new proprietor, MR. GEORGE HOPPES, formerly of Pittsburgh, is first-class in all its appointments.

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Are offered to those in attendance at COURT, and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.

The Largest and most Superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. GO TRY THE BUSH HOUSE.

GEORGE HOPPES, Proprietor.

Doll's Boot & Shoe Store.

Home Industry! Home Industry!!

A VISIT TO THE NEW FARMERS'

BOOT & SHOE STORE

is sufficient to convince everybody that it is the

CHEAPEST AND MOST RELIABLE PLACE IN TOWN.

IT IS NOT SURPASSED IN STYLES AND MATERIALS. THE BEST AND LATEST STYLES OF

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS

AND SLIPPERS, CAN BE BOUGHT AT

LOUIS DOLL'S,

17-3m BROCKERHOFF ROW, BELLEFONTE.

Wilson & McFarlane—Hardware.

STOVES, RANGES,

—AND—

HARDWARE,

CHEAPER THAN EVER:

WILSON & McFARLANE

ARE SELLING ALL KINDS OF

Double & Single Parlor Heaters,

COOK STOVES AND RANGES,

LOWER THAN THEY WERE EVER SOLD BEFORE. ALL KINDS OF

HARDWARE, PAINTS,

Oils, Varnishes, Glass, &c.,

ARE SOLD VERY LOW. They are the only party in this County selling the celebrated

ARMSTRONG'S McKELVY'S PURE WHITE LEAD.

GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE AND BETTER THAN ANY LEAD IN THE MARKET

It will pay one double to buy at the new Hardware Store, Humes' Block Allegheny-street, Bellefonte, Pa.

9 14-1t. WILSON & McFARLANE.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

SO SIMPLE A CHILD CAN USE IT. WARRANTED FOR 3 YEARS

WHITE SEWING MACHINE

$1500.00 CASH TO AGENTS

BEWARE OF BOGUS DEALERS AND DEFACED NUMBERS NOTICE OUR GENUINE NUMBER ON SHUTTLE RACE PLATE.

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS:

WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

CARD.

Owing to the general reduction in prices of all commodities, we saw fit, about the last of March, to reduce prices on all classes of general merchandise, and, among others, we placed Arabuckle's coffee at 18½ cents—a reduction of 6½ cents per pound over all others—since which an effort was made by a combination of merchants to keep us from getting these coffees. We wish to notify the community generally that we are ready to fill all calls for Arabuckle's coffee, or any other goods in our line, at published prices, all comments to the contrary notwithstanding. S. & A. LOEB.

—Our market continues small.

—Col. Bayard has enclosed his lot with a new fence.

—Another lot of $2.40 suits and 23-cent hats at Newman's. 20-tf

—Rev. Hewitt will lead the Y. M. C. A. meeting next Sunday.

—Major Reynolds' white horse makes a fine show on the race-course.

—John Anderson has repainted and repapered his saloon and restaurant.

—The third veto of President Hayes does not affect the sale of Sechler's groceries.

—Col. Hey, the temperance lecturer, has pitched his big tent in Williamsport.

—Ex-Governor Curtin will shortly deliver a lecture for the Centennial Temperance Club.

—The store of Mr. Thompson, at Potter's Mills, recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt.

—Newman says that it don't matter what others advertise, that he will always sell lower than the lowest. tf.

—Attention, Farmers! Don't buy your hay forks until you examine the latest improved. H. K. Hicks has them. 21-2t

—P. McCaffrey and family, of Lock Haven, spent Friday, Saturday and Sunday with their old acquaintances in Bellefonte.

—The Altoona Car Works were destroyed last Friday afternoon. The original cost of the works was about $80,000.

—Mr. Coe, the Lock Haven florist, is in town and will remain this week. He has a wagon load of choice flowers and plants.

—The father of Rector Hewitt, of St. John's Episcopal church, of this place, has accepted a call from the Ridgway, Elk county, church.

—Squire Crissman and George Weaver were out snaring suckers last Wednesday afternoon. How many they caught deponent saith not.

—Col. William A. Simpson and daughter Eva, of Lock Haven, attended the funeral of Felix Mullen, Esq., last Friday. They returned home in the evening train.

—The gay and festive "cowcumber" anxiously awaiteth the time when it shall be large enough to enter the stomach of man and make him dream of his grandmother.

—Lieut. H. A. Williams desires us to publicly thank those who contributed votes to him in the late sword contest. He appreciates the kindness of his many friends.

—Young man, take your lady to the M. E. church festival in Brown's building on Friday and Saturday evenings, and treat her to all the good things to be found.

—William F. Reynolds, Jr., arrived home last Saturday from Florida and Cuba. Mr. Reynolds was the companion of Andrew Brockerhoff while journeying through Cuba.

—Judge Orvis, of Centre county, occasionally furnishes his friends with a trout Sunday breakfast. He is the most expert angler with a fly in Central Pennsylvania.—*Altoona Call.*

—The frost was so severe in some parts of the county last week that the vegetable crop, fruit, etc., were somewhat injured. In Bald Eagle Valley some things were bitten severely.

—On last Sabbath the Baptist Sunday-school, by a vote of its members, decided to change the hour of their school from 2½ p. m. to 9 a. m. during the summer, said change to go into effect on next Sunday.

—The latest out is "Uncle Tom's Cabin"—a beautiful song and chorus. It should be in the hands of every singer. Buanell & Aikens, music dealers, corner Allegheny and Bishop street, have it. Price 35 cents.

—The ladies of the M. E. church have decided to hold their festival in Brown's building, on the corner of Bishop and Allegheny streets. The best of ice cream, cakes, lunch, etc., will be served. Do not forget to aid the ladies.

Pleasure at the Park.

The trotting race last Thursday afternoon between Harry Kline's Tobe and Mart. Cooney's Harry was an exciting one. No very fast time was made, to be sure, but the interest lay in the fact that the horses were so evenly matched. Tobe, A. Krom driver, was generally the favorite, because everybody knew what he could do. Harry was often complimented for his fine appearance and good grit on the homestretch. Tobe won the race by half a neck, the winning heat being in 3:17. He took the first in 3:20, 2d in 3:25, and Harry took the 3d in 3:18.

THE RACE—FIRST HEAT.

On the first round Harry led at the start, and kept well ahead, but Tobe came up shortly, crossing the score not more than a neck ahead. Second round was contested, for at a sharp gait, neither falling far behind at any time. While on the homestretch and nearing the score, Tobe, who held the outside, broke and lost the round. The third round was easily won by Tobe, coming in a length ahead of Harry, who led at the start, but afterwards broke. Time, 3:20.

SECOND HEAT.

In the first round Harry took the lead but broke shortly after crossing the score. Tobe finally got off his gait, Harry came up, and won the round by a neck. On the second round both horses kept well together until Harry broke, which gave Tobe the lead. They came up pretty even, but Harry again broke and Tobe crossed the score nearly two lengths ahead. The third round was trotted nicely until the upper turn was reached, when Harry broke, and Tobe took the heat by half a length, in 3:25.

THIRD HEAT.

On the first round Harry trotted steadily, while Tobe broke. Krom brought him down shortly, and the horses pulled right together, crossing the score evenly. The second round was won by Tobe, who came in ahead, Harry breaking at the start. On the third round Harry took the lead but broke and ran quite a distance, losing no time. Coming down the homestretch, it was neck and neck, and when crossing the score Harry was just forward enough to win the heat in 3:18.

FOURTH AND LAST HEAT.

On the first round Harry led but soon broke, while Tobe kept steadily on, coming in a neck to the fore. Harry broke on the second round, and Tobe came in first only half a neck ahead. On the third and last round Harry broke badly, but kept well up to Tobe, who won the heat in 3:17 and the race by less than a foot.

The judges were John Spellisy, D. R. Boileau and R. B. Burrows, and they gave entire satisfaction.

RUNNING RACES.

To make matters lively between heats, Mr. Krom got up several foot races among the little boys. Charley Powell, (colored), Cal. Earhart, Geo. Whittaker, John Pearl and Thomas Jennings entered the first race. Powell took first, Earhart second and Jennings third money, which footed up a total of 25 cents.

The second trial was between John McDermott, Jr., Paul Sternberg, Curt. Garbrick and John Pearl. Master McDermott came in first, Garbrick second and Sternberg third.

A horse belonging to Howard Spangler and one owned by James McCulley started for a running race, but Spangler's rider couldn't control his animal, and got clear off the track.

—Felix Mullen, Esq., father-in-law of the late Henry Brockerhoff, died last Wednesday forenoon of apoplexy. The day previous he had been out to his farm, and returned in the evening. After eating his supper, he became very ill, and soon fell into a state of unconsciousness, in which he remained until death relieved him. Mr. Mullen was 71 years of age, highly respected and well known by the whole community.

—Miss Fannie E. Hamlin's lecture last Wednesday night at the M. E. church on "Woman's Work" contained many good suggestions. The lecturer is a forcible and entertaining talker, thoroughly aroused to the necessity of greater exertions in Christian work, to which she devotes almost all of her time.

—Messrs. Bittner & Gentzell, at the car works, are repairing lots of farm machinery. They expect soon to commence the manufacture of their celebrated thresher and separator, which is said to be superior to anything in the field.

—Mr. Henry Wells, of this place, who died on Sunday week, was an exemplary young man, and the main support of a large family. He was a member of the Baptist church.

—If you want to spend a week pleasantly, go to the Chinglelamouch House, Snow Shoe. Mr. Nolan has fitted it up for summer guests. It is a fine hotel.

Smear Case.

There was some fine sour smear case in market on Tuesday morning last.—*Watchman.*

The gentlemanly local of the *Watchman* has a natural weakness for smear case. One day in the spring of '78 he went to market, bent on purchasing a pound or two of the condensed lacteal fluid from the gentle bovine. In glancing over the market his eye fell upon the wife of a good natured yeoman, who had a small quantity for sale. Off he started, but ere he reached the vendor of smear case, the article had been sold. Next week's *Watchman* contained a short local on the curb market, in which it was authoritatively stated that there would be good sale for smear case.

Next market day nearly every farmer brought in a quantity, and Joe reveled in the *case* of his choice.

As he was wont to do every year upon the arrivial of the smear case season, Mr. Furey went to market last Tuesday morning and bought a "right smart" bucket full; but, from the tone of the local at the head of this item, we judge it was decidedly sour.

Wrecks on the Rail.

Last Friday was an expensive one to our railroads. In the morning a car of a freight train bound for Snow Shoe was thrown off the track, but soon replaced, and in the afternoon nine cars of Bald Eagle freight going east were pitched off two miles this side of Howard. This wreck, which was a bad one, delayed the mail from Lock Haven a short time. The track not having been cleared in time, an extra from Tyrone went down, and the passengers and the mail were transferred.

The engine and cars of this train that were not wrecked went on to Lock Haven and returned in the evening. When at a point some distance below Howard, a brakebeam fell, and five additional cars were thrown off. A brakeman was slightly injured. This accident again necessitated the transfer of passengers on Saturday morning.

—The Millheim Turnpike Company has given out the contract for building its new road. The *Journal* says J. H. Reifsnyder was the lowest bidder for and got that portion of the road from the South street bride to Iron bridge at Swartz's saw mill. For side hill cutting, grading and filling he is to get $546. H. Z. Bierly was the lowest and the successful bidder for that portion from the bridge at Wert's lime kiln to the depot at Coburn. He gets $1,248. All other bids were rejected as being entirely too high. The parts from Swartz's saw mill to Wert's lime kiln, and from the centre of town over Penn and South streets, still remain to be let, but the board will have another letting soon, of which due notice will be given.

—Rev. De Long, of the Williamsport Reformed church, preached in the Methodist church last Sunday morning. The sermon had been carefully prepared and was delivered in a clear, audible tone. The text was taken from the sixteenth chapter of St. John, twelfth verse: "I have yet many things to say to you, but ye cannot bear them now." The body of the discourse was devoted to telling us of some of the things that the Almighty withheld from us, and the reasons therefor. The sermon was highly appreciated by the congregation, if we may judge from the words of commendation that passed from person to person after the services were over.

—J. Newman, Jr., the King Clothier, don't humbug the people by telling them that he is selling at cost. But he positively asserts that he is selling better goods for less money than those who advertise at cost. A call at his famous Eagle Clothing Hall will convince you of the fact. He has pants at 40 cents, hats at 23 cents, shirts at 25 cents, and everything in proportion. 14 tf

—Who is responsible for our Fourth of July celebration? Don't let it go by the board this year.—*Philipsburg Journal.* For the sake of decency and respect for the day, don't make it a time for the gathering of half-rate Democratic politicians and hungry office-seekers, as was the case last year.

—Guggenheimer has just received a full line of ladies' underwear. Notwithstanding the fact that cotton goods have advanced twenty-five per cent., he has a stock of prints that he is selling for *three* cents. Bear this in mind.

—An Altoona man advertises for a wife and prefers "a lady not over 50, possessed of a little property." Isn't it strange that most men prefer ladies with "a little property" or "moderate income?"

—Mr. Joseph Beck, late of Miles twp., who went to Kansas last summer, recently lost two of his children by diphtheria.

Billiards.

Hiram Hoffer, Esq., proprietor of the billiard rooms on Allegheny St., has put in a set of new billiard tables of the standard American make. The invention of this game is generally ascribed to Henrique Devigne, an artist in the reign of Charles IX, 1571. In 1578, during the reign of William, Prince of Orange, permission was given to some of the residents of Amsterdam to keep billiards. The cue was introduced about the year 1670. Mr. Hoffer's tables are ranked among the best manufactured. The game is very popular among all classes of people in every part of the civilized world, but is played most by Spaniards, Americans and Russians. To show how much it is sought after, we need but describe a Kansas table, improvised sometime ago for the accommodation of players. First, in the middle of the floor was an enormously large box, on which was laid a wagon load of sandstone, covered with about eight yards of blue jean. The pockets (it must have been used for pool) were made of old boot legs; for cues they used old hoe handles; mock oranges served for balls, and to count this lovely game they used dried apples strung on a clothes line. There is none of this at Hiram's however. Everything is first-class.

Meeting of Classis.

On last Wednesday evening the West Susquehanna Classis of the Reformed church convened in the church of that denomination in this place. Rev. W. W. Clowser, of Beaver Springs, was made president, Rev. W. A. Haas, of Selinsgrove, secretary, and Rev. Roeder, of Centre Hall, corresponding secretary. The proceedings of the Classis related to business of the church, and was similar to that of conferences and synods.

The Reformed church in the United States is only the American branch of an ecclesiastical body that, in Europe and this country, numbers about seven million members. This is one of the oldest Protestant churches. Its doctrinal standard is the Heidleburg catechism, dating back to the year 1563. West Susquehanna Classis is composed of twenty ministers of the gospel together with a corresponding number of ruling elders.

—Prof. Charles Bauer, a graduate of the Rochester business University, is in town and has formed a class in Penmanship, at the Academy, to which everybody who wishes to improve in this beautiful art is invited to attend at 6½ o'clock p. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The Professor has heretofore been giving twelve lessons for $1.50, but he now intends giving eighteen for the same price. Mr. Bauer is a fine penman, and guarantees satisfaction. Persons desiring to have family records written in their Bibles, or fancy visiting cards of the finest style, can call on him at the Bush House.

—Mr. John Kayes, a young man employed at Valentines' rolling mill, met with a very painful accident on last Thursday morning. While at work about the mill, a large spark from one of the rollers struck him in the right eye, knocking him to the floor. The accident, though not considered of a serious nature by his friends, is a very painful one, and it may be a long time before Mr. Kayes will be able to use that important member of his body again.

—Rev. H. King, who has been pastor of the German Reformed church in Bellefonte for over five years, leaves to-day for a new field of labor. He will take charge of a comparatively new congregation at Ridgely, Caroline county, Md. During Rev. King's stay in Bellefonte, he made many friends who will feel loth to give him up. It is probable that Rev. De Long, of Williamsport, will succeed Rev. King.

—The *Watchman* suggests that candidates for office cease making stump speeches. We agree with our neighbor in this respect, but we would just like to know whether Mr. Meek isn't doing this because he can't make even a stump speech? He will be running for something else one of these days, and don't want the other man to get ahead in the speech-making part of the campaign.

—The largest week's work ever done in a seven-foot charcoal furnace was that at Valentines a week or two ago. With their new wheel and other improvements, 95 tons of iron were made. Two and one-half tons of ore and 130 bushels (2,150 inches to bushel) of charcoal were used to each ton of iron.

—The "Widder" Oliver doesn't find much encouragement on her lecturing tour. In Pittsburg her agent paid out over a hundred dollars for hall rent and advertising, and the total receipts amounted to $3.50. Sechler never fails to receive encouragement, for he keeps the best store in Centre county.

West Branch Camp Meeting.

We have received the eleventh annual circular of the West Branch Camp Meeting Association. The meeting commences on the 19th of August and closes on the 29th. The grounds will be open for occupancy on July 1st, and all who wish to occupy their tents at that time can do so. The large majority of tents are leased on the five-year plan. Persons desiring tents can be accommodated so long as any remain by addressing the Secretary. Printed lists of tents not selected will be furnished at any time on application to the Secretary, J. N. Williver, Lock Haven. The price of "circle" tents and those on the left of McElhattan Avenue, except lower block, will be $7 for each on the first floor, and $6 for each on second floor. All other tents $6 for first floor and $5 for second floors, or together for $10. We would recommend the renting of the first and second floors together, as being cheaper and more satisfactory. The price of boarding will be $6 for the term of ten days, per single day $1, or 40 cents per meal. For ministers or members of their families, $5 each. Children occupying seats at table, ten years old and under, $3.00.

—It is the purpose of the coal companies of Philadelphia to raise circular prices 25 cents per ton on June 1. They have been unchanged for the past two months, but for the past week nearly all large orders have been refused, the companies having all they can fill till the first week in June. Dealers admit that the stocks are small enough and the demand active enough to enable them to command the advance if they will stick to it. Reading stock is a little off on account of realizations from recent speculations and Lehigh Valley is stronger since it is definitely known that Judge Packer's interest is to be managed by trustees who will follow out the policy he pursued. This makes it certain that no combination can be formed to restrict the production. In view of this fact it becomes the poor people of Centre county to economise in some measure. The best way to do this is to purchase your groceries of Sechler & Co., opposite the REPUBLICAN office.

—It is a pity that more Bellefonte people do not avail themselves of opportunities to visit the wonderful Penn's Valley cave, at the lower end of Brush mountain. It is surely a grand work of nature; we doubt if there is anything of the kind superior to it within the State. It combines within itself the most attractive features of many well-known cave formations. For all that the attentive guide, Mr. Samuel Long, will show you there, the admission fee of twenty-five cents is very reasonable. Besides all this, his good lady will furnish to any who may desire them refreshments a la dairy at equally reasonable rates. Her lunches are very inviting.

—Those of our readers who saw the elegant sword that lay for a while in one of the windows of the Model book store, will be pleased to learn that Lieut. H. A. Williams, of Bellefonte, received the highest number of votes in the contest for it on Saturday last at the military festival of Co. E, of Philipsburg. Mr. Williams had over 200 votes and Capt. Simler, of Philipsburg, had 58. A very fine tea set, valued at $80, was voted to Miss Allport. The festival was a success, and the soldier boys deserve credit. We congratulate Lieut. Williams on the result of this good-natured contest.

—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Agricultural Society last week, Stewart S. Lyon, Esq., was elected President instead of John Rishel, Esq., who would not serve. October 1st, 2d and 3d were fixed as the days upon which the Fair will be held. Clement Dale, Esq., was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee. The members of the committee exhibited a good deal of interest at this meeting, and our people may look for a good fair.

—Joshua F. Foulk has established himself in business as a professional layer of Brussels carpet. He takes the carpet from the store, sews and puts it down in the best possible manner. A. J. Cruse, Harry Teats, and others have employed Mr. Foulk and his work is satisfactory. Orders may be left at Sechler's store.

—"Swappoodle" is the not very complimentary name recently given a small locality in this place. In two of the houses in this district live six families—three in each—and forty-two persons, by actual count, find shelter under their roofs. The houses are not large.

—Rev. James Crawford, of the Reformed Church, Lewisburg, preached last Sunday for Rev. Mr. Laurie. Subject: "Moses; The Philosophy of his History." He also preached in the same pulpit in the evening.

—The following parties left yesterday afternoon for the West: Benjamin Ligget, wife and 7 children, of Liberty township, all to Lawrence, Kas.; Blanche Tibbens, Milesburg, to Emporia, Kas.; George Kyser, wife and child, of Fleming, to Columbus, Neb.; Mrs. M. W. Jackson, Berwick, Pa., Mrs. W. F. Reeder, Bellefonte, to Colorado Springs, Col.; Dr. Bush and wife, Buffalo Run, to St. Joseph, Mo.; Samuel and Wm. Blackford, Bellefonte, to Cawker City, Kas.; B. S. Kirk, Luthersburg, Pa., and John Wilson, to Ellis, Kas.; John F. Potter, J. C. Harper and Wm. Shortlidge, Bellefonte, to Colorado Springs, Col.; Miss Rosa Evans, Milesburg, to Kas.; Mr. Jacob Markle and wife, of Linden Hall, to Beloit, Kas.

—General James A. Beaver attended the international convention of the Y. M. C. A. at Baltimore last week. There were over five hundred delegates present. Gen. Beaver was made a Vice-President.

—Newman has just received an elegant line of straw hats, which he sells very cheap.

—Suits made to order out of all wool Cassimere at Newman's for $12. All work warranted. 20-tf

—Look at these goods at Newman's—summer caps five cents each. White shirts, linen bosoms and cuffs, 50 cts. each. The finest, largest and cheapest line of dusters in town at Newman's. 20-tf

—We are agents for Sawyer's Woolen Mills; and also for Kipper's foreign woolens. The finest fabrics. All wool suits to order, *Twelve and one-half Dollars.* 2tf MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

—Four rooms and one dwelling house with eight rooms, on Lamb street, for rent at reasonable rates. Inquire of William Jones, ag't, 1st National Bank. 16 tf

—Have you seen the nice white vests at Newman's for 70 cents. 20-tf

—Chew Jackson's best sweet navy tobacco. vol 11-5-1y

DIED.

STURDEVANT.—On Saturday morning, the 24 inst. at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. N. Stone, Jr., in the city of Philadelphia, surrounded by her husband and children, fell asleep, in the fullest confidence of faith and holy hope, Mrs. Lucy Huston Sturdevant, wife of Gen. E. W. Sturdevant, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., in the 60th year of her age.

For more than thirty years Mrs. Sturdevant had lived in Wilkesbarre, amid an increasing circle of appreciative and loving friends. A devoted wife and mother, a faithful and exemplary church member, a constant worshipper in her parish church, a most efficient teacher in the Sunday-school, and true friend to all to whom her friendship was helpful and full of comfort, her loss to the whole community, and especially to the parish of St. Clement's church, is so great as to seem irreparable.

Mrs. Sturdevant was the daughter of the Hon. Charles Huston, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania. She was born in Bellefonte, Centre county, and was trained under the pastoral care of the Rev. George W. Natt. She leaves, besides her husband and her two sons and two daughters, a countless number of mourning friends, to whom the bereavement of her loss is greater than can be told. May the God of all comfort in His own good way and time, heal the smitten hearts and give fullest consolation to those who mourn.

Mrs. Sturdevant's remains were committed to earth, to await the glorious resurrection of the dead, in the beautiful Hollenbeck cemetery, the rectors of the two parishes of Wilkesbarre officiating, and a very large number of sorrowing friends testifying by their presence to the respect and love in which they held the departed. E. M. P.

CUT this out and hand it to your neighbor!

BROWN'S DIABETIC CURE,

Established 8 years ago at Green Springs, Sandusky county, Ohio, continues to be the wonder of the age in its marvelous cures of *Diebetes, Diuresis, Gravel,* and all forms of *Kidney* and *Bladder* Diseases. To be convinced, come or send for a circular and sworn testimony. J. L. BROWN, M. D., Physician in charge.

O. J. SHUTTS, S. H. SMITH, } Trustees. 11-15-1y

HAPPY VOICES. (Copyrighted.)

How glad happy voices,
Like sweet Sabbath bells,
O'er the hills and the vales,
The glad story tells

of the celebrated STAR PARLOR ORGAN, manufactured by Alleger, Bowlby & Co., Washington, N. J. The finest organ for less money than any in the United States. Write to them.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, May 28, 1879.

QUOTATIONS.

Whitewheat per bushel	$1 00
Red wheat	1 00
Rye per bushel	50
Corn, ear	45
Corn, shelled	45
Oats new	25
Cloverseed	$3 75@4 00
Flour, retail, per barrel	5 00@5 20
Flour, wholesale	4 50@4 75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$10 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	8 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	6 50
Short straw per ton	5 50@6 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	5
Fresh butter per pound	12½
Chickens per pound	6
Cheese per pound	16
Country hams per pound	8
Hams, sugar cured	12½
Bacon	6
Lard per pound	6
Eggs per doz	10
Potatoes per bushel	80
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	12½
Lemons per doz	40
Dried sweet corn per pound	
Small Onions per quart	10